The New-York Times.
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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1872.
PRICE FOUR C

THE COMPLETED CHARTER.

Plan Submitted to the Committee of Seventy.

New Provisions for Police, Health and Fire Departments.

Changes in the Appointment and Removal of Subordinates.

Mode of Election of City Officers and Their Powers.

The Department of Public Docks Omitted Entirely.

A Department of Public Safety Recommended.

The following draft of a charter has been prepared by the Subcommittee on Legislation, of the Committee of Seventy, but has not yet been acted upon by that body:

AN ACT

To re-organize the local Government of the City of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

ARTICLE I.

THE CORPORATE POWERS.

SECTION 1. The Corporation now existing and known by the name of "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York," shall continue to be a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, by the same name, and shall have perpetual succession with all the grants, powers and privileges heretofore held by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and not modified or by repealed the provisions hereinafter made by this act.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 2. The legislative power of the said corporation shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen, which shall consist of not more than forty-five members, one-fifth to be elected, as hereinafter provided, in each Senate District of the City, as now established by law.

SEC. 3. There shall be Aldermen elected, who shall be residents of the City of New-York, at an election to be held under this act, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and on the same Tuesday of the same month in every year thereafter, to hold office for the term commencing on the first Monday of May next after their election, and until the first Monday of May of the succeeding year.

SEC. 4. At such election each qualified voter in each Senate district may give one written or printed ballot with the indorsement "Aldermen," which shall contain a list of not more than nine names. The voter may repeat on such list the same name nine times, or may make such list to consist of nine different names, or may repeat any one or more name or names on said list as often as he may see fit. After the closing of the polls on the day of election, the canvass in each election district of the Senate district shall be completed by ascertaining, assorting, and making returns to the County Canvassers of the number of votes given for each candidate. Any ballot containing more than nine votes shall be rejected. From the returns so made, the County Canvassers shall determine the names of the nine persons having the largest number of votes in each Senate district, and they shall be returned as elected. In the event of a vacancy or vacancies arising by reason of less than nine persons being voted for in any Senate district, such vacancy or vacancies shall remain unfilled for the ensuing year. In the event of two or more of the persons voted for in any Senate District having received an equal number of votes, under such circumstances that there shall be no full number of nine persons having received a higher number of votes than any others, the Aldermen elected at such election shall, within five days after their organization, select and determine by lot from among the said persons so having received an equal number of votes, a number sufficient to make up the full delegation of nine members from such Senate District, and the persons so selected shall be deemed elected. The persons elected need not be residents of the Senate Districts from which they shall have been elected.

Sections 5 to 10 define the ordinary functions of the Board of Aldermen, and require a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to override the Mayor's veto.

SEC. 11. No resolution or ordinance for alienating or leasing any property of the City, or which involves the appropriation of public moneys, or the taxing or assessing the citizens of this City, shall be passed or adopted until at least five days after the same shall have been introduced and entered upon the journal; nor shall any such ordinance or resolution be passed or adopted unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected. No additional allowance beyond the legal claim which shall exist under any contract with the Corporation, or for any services on its account, shall be passed except by a unanimous vote of all the members present.

SEC. 12. No resolution or ordinance appropriating any money, or giving any property of the City, or loaning the credit of the City to any eleemosynary or charitable institution or purpose, shall be passed or adopted, unless such appropriation, gift or loan shall have been first reported upon by the hereinafter created Department of Charities and Correction.

SEC. 13. No resolution or ordinance appropriating any money, or giving any property of the City, or loaning the credit of the City to any educational institution or purpose, shall be passed or adopted, unless such appropriation, gift or loan shall have been first reported upon by the hereinafter created Department of Public Instruction.

SEC. 14. The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall keep the seal of the City; and his signature shall be necessary to all leases, grants and other documents, as under existing laws. He may employ such number of assistant clerks, including a librarian, (who shall edit *The City Record*, hereinafter provided for,) as the Board of Aldermen may authorize: *Provided*, that the whole amount appropriated for the pay and that of his assistants shall not in any year exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars. He may assign any clerk to any duties other than those for which he was first employed.

SEC. 15. Immediately after adjournment, the clerk shall, omitting all formal and technical details, prepare a brief abstract of all resolutions and ordinances introduced, and all recommendations of committees which propose or contemplate any specific improvement, involving the appropriation of public moneys, or the taxing or assessing the property of the citizens of the City. Such abstract shall be published daily in such form as the Commissioners of the Treasury hereinafter named shall deem most convenient, together with the abstracts of the reports of the departments hereinafter provided for, which publication shall be known as *The City Record*, and a file of which shall be kept in every Department of the City Government. Such publication shall be a sufficient compliance with any law requiring a publication of any of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 16. The Board shall have the exclusive power to appropriate money by proper ordinance for every branch and object of City expenditure; and no money shall be drawn from the City treasury, unless the same shall have been previously appropriated by the Board. They shall succeed to and be exclusively vested with all the powers and rights in relation to the incurring of indebtedness, and the raising and appropriating of public moneys now possessed by or vested in any department of the City government, excepting only the Department of Public Instruction.

SEC. 17. The Board shall have power to make, continue, modify, and repeal such ordinances, regulations and resolutions as may be necessary to carry into effect any and all of the powers now vested in, or by this act conferred upon the Corporation, and shall have power to enforce obedience to said ordinances, regulations and resolutions, and observance thereof, by ordaining penalties for each and every violation, in such sums as may be deemed expedient, not exceeding $100. They shall also have power to fix by resolution the salaries of the Controller, Corporation Counsel, trustees and inspectors of common schools, and all commissioners and heads of bureaus. The Board shall not exercise any executive function, nor create new departments not herein provided for.

SEC. 18. Except in anticipation of the revenue of the current year, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall not have authority to borrow any moneys whatever on the credit of the corporation beyond the sums now authorized by law, unless such loan shall be authorized by a special act of the Legislature upon application therefor made by said corporation.

SEC. 19. Each Alderman shall receive a salary of $2,000, payable monthly, subject to a deduction of $10 for each stated meeting of the Board that he shall during the month, for any cause, have failed to attend.

ARTICLE III.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

SEC. 20. The executive power of the corporation shall be vested in the Mayor and the departments herein created.

SECS. 21 and 22 provide for the annual election of a Mayor and the filling of his office in case of vacancy by the President of the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 23. Whenever a vacancy in the office of Mayor shall take place before the 10th day of October of any year, the Board of Aldermen shall order forthwith a new election for the office of Mayor, to be held at the then next general election for State or Federal officers. Until such vacancy is filled, the Board of Aldermen shall elect a Mayor, who shall hold office for the intervening term; and they shall in like manner have power to elect a Mayor to hold for the unexpired term when the vacancy in the office of Mayor takes place after the 10th day of October in any year, and before the 1st day of January succeeding until said 1st day of January.

Sections 24 to 27 define the ordinary duties of the Mayor as previously given, empower him to remove all officers appointed by him, give him a salary of $15,000, and make him removable by the Governor.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Section 28 enumerates the Executive Departments, leaving out the Department of Docks, and including a Department of Public Safety. In addition to these Departments, there shall also be an officer to be called "The Superintendent of Public Markets," who shall be appointed by resolution of the Board of Aldermen, and be removable at their discretion. He shall have all the powers now vested by law in the existing Superintendent of public markets, subject to the general control of the Board of Aldermen, except the power to collect the income arising from public markets, which power is hereby vested in the Department of Finance.

SEC. 29. In every department there shall be kept a record of all transactions, to be accessible to the public from 9 to 5 o'clock each day; and at the end of each day a brief abstract, omitting formal language, shall be made of all transactions and of all contracts awarded and entered into for work and material of every description, a copy of which abstract shall be transmitted to the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen for insertion in the *City Record*.

SEC. 30. The said departments shall, when called upon by the Mayor or Board of Aldermen, make to him or them, respectively, reports of their transactions, and furnish to him or them such information as he or they may demand, within such time as he or they may direct. Except in the Department of Finance, the Commissioners or chief officers of departments shall appoint heads of bureaus, and shall appoint all subordinate officers and clerks upon the nomination to them by the heads of bureaus, except as hereinafter otherwise provided. Except in the Department of Finance, the Commissioners or chief officers of departments may remove heads of bureaus at pleasure, and heads of bureaus may suspend subordinate officers and clerks, and remove them with the consent of the Commissioners or chief officers of departments.

ARTICLE V.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

SEC. 31. The Department of Public Works shall be under the charge of five Commissioners, who shall be a Board to be called the "Commissioners of Public Works," and who shall be the chief officers of this department. One of said five Commissioners shall be appointed by the Mayor between the 1st and 15th days of May in each year. The remaining four Commissioners shall be elected by the Board of Aldermen, within the same period. At such election each Alderman shall give not more than four open ballots, upon each of which shall be printed or written the name of one candidate for the office of Commissioner, and each of which shall be signed by the member voting. Each Alderman may give the whole of his ballots for one and the same candidate, or may distribute them among four different candidates or a less number, in such proportion as he may see fit. The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall record said votes, stating the name of the Alderman voting, and the names of the persons voted for. The four persons having the largest number of votes shall be deemed elected. In the event of a failure to elect four Commissioners, by reason of less than four persons having been voted for, or by reason of two or more of the persons voted for having received an equal number of votes under such circumstances that there shall be no full number of four persons having received a higher number of votes than all others, a new election for four Commissioners shall forthwith be held in the same manner. The Commissioners so appointed and elected, respectively, shall hold office from the 15th day of May next succeeding their election until the 15th day of May of the next following year, unless removed as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 32. The Mayor may, at any time, remove the Commissioner appointed by him, and appoint another in his place at his pleasure, and may remove any other Commissioner for cause, assigning his reasons to the Board of Aldermen, in which case a majority of those members of the Board, by whose votes said Commissioner was chosen, shall proceed to elect another Commissioner in the place of the one so removed; and the Board of Aldermen may, at any time remove all the four Commissioners by them elected, (but not any less number than the whole,) and elect four Commissioners in the manner provided in the last preceding section.

SEC. 33. Whenever the words "Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board," or "President of the Croton Aqueduct Board," or "Street Commissioner," or "Department of Docks" occur in any existing law, ordinance, resolution, contract or document, they shall be deemed to mean the aforesaid Commissioners of Public Works, and whenever in any law or in any ordinance or obligation of the Corporation the words "Street Department," or "Croton Aqueduct Board," or "Department of Docks" occur, they shall be deemed and construed hereafter to mean the "Department of Public Works" and the Commissioners thereof.

SEC. 34. The said department shall have all the powers and functions heretofore possessed by the Department of Public Works now existing, (except those relating to the collection of assessments and water rents,) and such other powers and functions as may be expressly conferred upon it by this act, subject to the control of the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 35. Subject to the control of the Board of Aldermen, the said department shall have all the powers and functions heretofore and now possessed by the Department of Parks in relation to boulevards, streets and avenues above Fifty-ninth-street, in said City, not embraced within the limits of any park or public place.

SEC. 36. The said department shall have charge and control:

1. Of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water.
2. Of regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering, and lighting streets, boulevards, roads, places and avenues.
3. Of the repairing and construction of public roads and boulevards.
4. Of the care of public buildings.
5. Of the filling up of sunken lots.
6. Of public sewers and drainage.
7. Of street vaults.
8. Of paving, repaving, repairing, and *cleaning* streets, and keeping the same clear.
9. Of digging and constructing wells.

SEC. 37. There shall be the following bureaus in this department:

1. A bureau having care of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water, the chief officer of which shall be called "Chief-Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct." Said Chief-Engineer shall be a civil engineer of at least ten years' experience, and shall be appointed for the period of five years. He shall be subject to removal by the "Commissioners of Public Works" for cause, to be stated on the minutes, and only after an opportunity shall have been afforded to him to be heard in relation to said cause. The concurring vote of the Mayor shall be necessary to remove him. He shall have power to appoint and remove at pleasure, and detail a corps of assistant engineers. This bureau shall also have charge of the laying of water-pipes and the construction and repair of sewers, wells and hydrants.

2. A bureau for grading, flagging, curbing and guttering, paving and repaving and repairing streets, boulevards and roads, and keeping the same clean and swept, and also the lighting of the same by lamps and gas; the chief officer of which shall be called the "Superintendent of Streets and Roads."

3. A Bureau of Repairs, which shall have charge of all repairs to public buildings, and all other necessary repairs not provided for in other departments, the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Repairs," and shall be a practical builder.

4. A bureau of docks, piers and slips, which shall have all such powers, rights, and privileges now vested in the Department of Docks, under chapters 137 and 383 of the laws of 1870 and 574 of the laws of 1871 as the Board of Aldermen may confer upon them, (except the power of incurring indebtedness, and raising and expending money,) which powers, rights, and privileges shall be exercised by said bureau and department under such regulations and restrictions as the Board of Aldermen may prescribe. The chief officer of this bureau shall be called the "Chief-Engineer of Docks and Piers," and such chief officer shall be a civil engineer of at least ten years' experience. He shall be appointed for the period of five years, and shall be subject to removal by the Commissioners of Public Works, for cause, to be stated on their minutes, and only after an opportunity shall have been afforded to him to be heard in relation to said cause. The concurring vote of the Mayor shall be necessary to remove him.

SEC. 38. The Commissioner appointed by the Mayor shall be Chairman of the Board. The Commissioners of Public Works shall be entitled to seats in the Board of Aldermen, and shall have the right to participate in the discussions of said Board, affecting or relating to said department and its affairs, but shall not have the right to vote upon any resolution or ordinance.

SEC. 39. The said Department shall have no power to incur indebtedness, nor to raise nor expend money, except such as shall have been previously appropriated by the Board of Aldermen.

ARTICLE VI.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

SEC. 40. The Department of Public Parks shall be under the charge of five Commissioners, who shall be a board to be called "The Commissioners of Public Parks." They shall be appointed and elected respectively in the manner hereinbefore provided and prescribed for the appointment and election of Commissioners of Public Works, and be subject to removal in like manner. All provisions of sections 31 and 32 of this act shall be applicable to the Commissioners of Public Parks.

SEC. 41. The Department of Public Parks shall exclusively control, manage and direct the improvement of public parks and all buildings thereon, and public places, which are of the realty of the City of New-York. The said department shall have and enjoy all other rights, powers and privileges heretofore granted to, and now possessed by the existing Department of Public Parks, except such as have been by this act transferred to the Department of Public Works and such as relate to streets and boulevards outside of public parks and places, and except the power of incurring indebtedness, and raising and expending money. The said department shall exercise said rights, powers and privileges, not exclusively vested therein by this section, subject to such regulations and restrictions as may be made in relation thereto by the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 42. The commissioner appointed by the Mayor shall be Chairman of the Board. The Commissioners of Public Parks shall be entitled to seats in the Board of Aldermen, and shall have the right to participate in the discussions of said Board affecting or relating to said department and its affairs, but shall not have the right to vote upon any resolution or ordinance.

ARTICLE VII.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

SEC. 43. The Department of Public Safety shall be under the charge of seven persons, who shall be a board to be called "The Board of Public Safety." Said Board shall consist of the Mayor and of six commissioners, to be called "The Commissioners of Public Safety," which commissioners shall be elected by the Board of Aldermen in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 44. Between the 1st and 15th days of May, in the year 1872, six persons shall be elected by the Board of Aldermen as such commissioners. At such election each Alderman shall give not more than six open ballots, upon each of which shall be printed or written the name of one candidate for the office of such Commissioner, and each of which shall be signed by the Alderman voting, and shall be recorded by the Clerk of the Board. Each Alderman may give the whole of his ballots for one and the same candidate, or may distribute them between six different candidates, or a less number, in such proportion as he may see fit. The six persons having the largest number of votes shall be deemed elected. In the event of a failure to elect six Commissioners by reason of less than six persons having been voted for, or by reason of two or more of the persons voted for having received an equal number of votes, under such circumstances that there shall be no full number of six persons having received a higher number of votes than any others, a new election for six commissioners shall forthwith be held in the same manner.

SEC. 45. The six persons so elected shall, within five days after their election, meet at the office of the Mayor, and shall in his presence, by such methods as he shall approve, divide themselves by lot into two classes of three each, one of which shall hold office for three years from the 15th day of May, 1872, and the other for six years from same date.

SEC. 46. Between the 1st and 15th days of May in each third year from and after 1872, the Board of Aldermen shall elect three Commissioners in the place of those whose terms shall expire on the 15th day of May in such year, in the manner hereinbefore provided for the election of six Commissioners in 1872, so far as applicable. The Commissioners so to be elected after 1872 shall hold office for six years from the 15th day of May of the year in which they shall be elected.

SEC. 47. The Board of Aldermen may at any time remove any or all of said Commissioners, by a vote of two-thirds of the whole number of Aldermen in office at the time of such removal, for cause to be assigned in the resolution of removal.

SEC. 48. Vacancies occurring in the offices of Commissioners—by removal, resignation, death, or otherwise—shall be filled by the remaining Commissioners by appointment. The persons so appointed shall hold office until the expiration of the terms of the persons in whose stead they were appointed respectively.

SEC. 49. The Department of Public Safety shall have and exercise all the powers now conferred upon and vested in the Police Department, the Fire Department, the Health Department, and the Department of Buildings of the City of New-York, and such other powers as are conferred upon them by this act, and as may be from time to time conferred upon them by the Board of Aldermen of said City, not inconsistent with the laws of this State; Provided, that said Department of Public Safety shall not have power to incur indebtedness nor to raise nor expend money unless the same shall have been appropriated by the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 50. There shall be five Bureaus in this Department, to wit:

1. A Bureau of Police, the chief officer of which shall be called "The Superintendent of Police."
2. A Fire Bureau, the chief officer of which shall be called "The Chief-Engineer of the Fire Bureau," who shall also be the inspector of fire-apparatus.
3. A Bureau of Health, the chief officer of which shall be called "The Sanitary Superintendent."
4. A Bureau of Buildings, the chief officer of which shall be called "The Superintendent of Buildings."
5. A Bureau of Statistics, the chief officer of which shall be called "The Register of Records."

SEC. 51. Every person who shall be connected with the Police Department of the City of New-York on the 15th day of May, 1872, (except the Police Commissioners and the Superintendent of Police,) shall continue in office and be transferred by operation of this act to the Bureau of Police of the Department of Public Safety herein created, and the amount of salary or compensation now paid to such person shall be the salary and compensation fixed for his transferred office under this act, until altered as herein provided. Every such person shall be subject to removal as hereinbefore provided.

SECS. 52, 55, 56, 57 and 58 provide, in like manner for the transfer of persons connected with the various Departments to be superseded by the Bureaus above enumerated.

SEC. 58. It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not less than sixty days, for a person not employed by the Department of Safety in the said Fire Bureau to wear the whole or any part of the uniform or insignia prescribed to be worn by the persons employed in said Fire Bureau by the rules and regulations of said department, or to do any act as fireman not duly authorized by the Board hereby created, or to interfere with the property or apparatus of the Fire Bureau in any manner, unless by authority of the department.

SEC. 59. It shall be the duty of said department to make suitable regulations under which the officers and men of the Fire Bureau shall be required to wear any appropriate uniform and badge by which, in case of fire, and at other times, the authority and relations of such officers and men in said bureau may be known, as the exigencies of their duties may require.

SEC. 60. The Register of Records, in addition to the duties now devolved upon him, shall, under the direction of the Board of Public Safety, cause to be kept in each Police Precinct a full and complete record of the name and place of residence of each inhabitant of the Precinct, and such other facts as the Board of Public Safety may, from time to time, direct. He shall cause said records to be revised and corrected within two months after the first day of January in each year, and shall, under the direction of the Board of Public Safety, take all proper and necessary means to obtain and secure, through the patrolmen of the precincts, and the residents themselves, early and full information of changes of residence and removals, so as to keep said records as full, complete, and accurate as possible.

SEC. 61. No person holding office under this department shall be liable to military or jury duty while holding such office.

SEC. 62. The Mayor shall be the Chairman of the Board. The Commissioners of Public Safety shall be entitled to seats in the Board of Aldermen, and shall have the right to participate in the discussions of said Board affecting or relating to said department and its affairs, but shall not have the right to vote upon any resolution or ordinance.

ARTICLE VIII.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

SEC. 62. The Department of Charities and Correction shall be under the charge of five Commissioners, who shall be a Board to be called "The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction." They shall be appointed and elected respectively in the manner hereinbefore provided and prescribed for the appointment and election of Commissioners of Public Works, and be subject to removal in like manner. All the provisions of sections 31 and 32 of this act as to election, appointment and removal, shall be applicable to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. Said Board shall possess all the powers and discharge all the duties now conferred upon the Department of Public Charities and Correction by special laws, and by the provisions of chapter 510 of the laws of 1860, and acts and parts of acts amendatory thereto, except the power to incur indebtedness and to raise and expend money, and except as the same are modified or repealed by the provisions of this act, subject to the control of the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 63. There shall be two bureaus in this Department, a Bureau of Charities and a Bureau of Correction. The Commissioners shall appoint a Superintendent for each bureau. The Bureau of Charities shall have especial charge of all institutions, the inmates of which have not been committed for any offense against the laws. The Bureau of Correction shall have charge of all other institutions, and the two just designated classes of persons under the charge of the Commissioners shall be, as far as practicable, separated. The Commissioners shall invite all incorporated charitable or benevolent societies, including hospitals, to file with the Bureau of Charities a statement of the objects for which said societies were established, the class of persons to whom they extend relief, and the mode of relief adopted; also to report, from time to time, the means at their disposal and the sources whence derived, the names of persons relieved, and the amount of relief extended to them, and, in the case of hospitals or asylums, what number of additional inmates they can receive, and such other details as the Commissioners may deem advisable. Such information, when received, shall be properly classified in books prepared for the purpose, with such alphabetical indexes as will enable the Superintendent of such bureau at any time to refer to such institutions which take charge of any particular class of persons or patients, and to ascertain what relief any applicant to such bureau has heretofore received from any institution.

SEC. 64. All applications for money, property, or loan of the City's credit to any eleemosynary or charitable institution or purpose, shall be made to this Department before the same can be acted upon by the Board of Aldermen. When such application shall have been filed in the office of the Secretary of this Department, the said Commissioners shall have power to visit the said institution or charity and examine and investigate its condition and purposes, and report thereon to the Board of Aldermen; but if they determine adversely to such application, the power of said Commissioners to visit and examine the same shall then cease and be determined. If, upon a report of this Department, such aid in support of, or for the maintenance of such eleemosynary institution or charity shall be extended by the Board of Aldermen and accepted by such institution or charity, said Commissioners shall thereupon be a Board of Visitors of said institution or charity, with power to send to such institution for treatment or care, free of charge to the City, such cases as in the discretion of the said Commissioners can be better treated therein than in the public charities of the City, not, however, involving any expenditure to the said institution beyond the amount of aid received by it from the City. If such aid shall consist of a periodical allowance of money or loan of credit, said powers of said Commissioners shall continue during such period. If such aid shall consist of a donation of property of the City, then such powers of said Commissioners shall be perpetual.

SEC. 65. The Commissioner appointed by the Mayor shall be Chairman of the Board. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction shall be entitled to seats in the Board of Aldermen, and shall have a right to participate in the discussions of said Board affecting or relating to said Department and its affairs, but shall not have the right to vote upon any resolution or ordinance.

ARTICLE IX.

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

SEC. 66. The Department of Finance shall be under the charge and control of "The Controller of the City and County of New-York," and of four "Commissioners of the Treasury," who together shall constitute a board to be called "The Department of Finance."

SEC. 67. The Controller shall be appointed by the Mayor, and shall be removable at his pleasure. The Controller may appoint and at his pleasure remove a Deputy Controller, who shall be appointed in the manner and be vested with the powers now prescribed by law.

The four Commissioners of the Treasury shall be elected by the Board of Aldermen in the manner hereinbefore provided and prescribed for the election of Commissioners of Public Works, and shall be subject to removal in like manner. All the provisions of sections 31 and 32 of this act, as to appointments, elections, and removals, shall be applicable to the said five chief officers of this Department respectively.

SEC. 68. The Controller shall be the President and Treasurer of the Department. He shall have the sole and exclusive power of appointing and removing all heads of bureaus, subordinate officers and clerks in the Department, except as herein otherwise expressly provided.

SEC. 69. The Department of Finance shall have control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation, and of the appropriated made for carrying on the business of the Corporation. It shall prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all City accounts, and the manner in which all salaries shall be drawn, and the mode by which all creditors, officers and employes of the Corporation shall be paid. All payments by or on behalf of the Corporation shall be made through the proper disbursing officers of the Department of Finance.

SEC. 70. All accounts rendered to or kept in the other Departments shall be subject to the inspection and revision of the officers of this Department; and it shall settle and adjust all claims in favor of or against the Corporation, and all accounts in which the Corporation is concerned as debtor or creditor, (provided, however, that such settlement and adjustment shall not have the effect of a judgment or decree.)

SEC. 71. There shall be the following bureaus in this Department:

1. An auditing bureau, for auditing, revising, and settling all accounts in which the City is concerned as debtor or creditor, and which shall keep an account of each claim for or against the Corporation, and of the sums allowed upon each, and certify the same to the Controller, with the reasons for the allowance; the chief officer of which shall be called "Auditor of Accounts."

2. A bureau for receiving of all moneys paid into the Treasury of the City, and for the payment of money on warrants drawn by the Controller and countersigned by the Mayor; the chief officer of which shall be called the "Sub-Treasurer."

The office of Chamberlain is hereby abolished from and after the 15th day of May in the year 1872, and all the duties and powers heretofore imposed upon and possessed by the Chamberlain are hereby imposed and conferred upon the Controller, to be discharged and exercised by him through the said Sub-Treasurer or otherwise; and whenever the words "Chamberlain of the City of New-York" occur in any existing law, ordinance, resolution, contract, or document, they shall be deemed to mean "the Controller of the City and County of New-York," and whenever in any law or in any ordinance or obligation of the corporation the words "Chamberlain of the City of New-York" occur they shall be deemed and construed to mean "the Controller of the City and County of New-York." The commission now allowed by law to the Chamberlain for collecting and paying over to the State the proportion of State tax raised in this county shall be paid over by the Controller to the County Treasury.

3. Such other bureau or bureaus as the Department of Finance, by a vote of four of its members, of whom the Controller must be one, may establish.

4. A bureau for the collection of the revenue accruing from rents and interest on bonds and mortgages, and revenue arising from the use or sale of property belonging to or managed by the City, the head of which bureau shall be called "The Collector of City revenue."

5. A bureau for the collection of taxes and assessments, the head of which shall be called "The Receiver of Taxes and Assessments," and shall have all the powers and perform all the duties now prescribed by law for the receiver of taxes and also for the collector of assessments. The duties and powers now imposed upon and vested in the Department of Public Works in regard to the collection of assessments are hereby imposed upon and invested in the Department of Finance.

6. A bureau for the collection of revenue derived from the sale and use of water, the chief officer of which shall be called "The Collector of Water Rents," who shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of the Water Register under existing laws. The duties and powers now imposed upon and vested in the Department of Works in regard to the revenue derived from the sale and use of water are hereby imposed upon and vested in the Department of Finance.

7. A bureau for the collection of arrears of taxes, assessments and water rents, the head of which shall be called "the Clerk of Arrears."

8. A bureau for the collection of revenue derived from licenses and rents for public markets, the head of which shall be called "The Collector of Licenses and Market Rents."

The heads of the last mentioned five bureaus shall be appointed by the Board of Aldermen by resolution, and shall be removable at the pleasure of said Board. The heads of said last mentioned five bureaus shall have power to appoint their respective subordinates and to remove them at pleasure.

The Collector of City Revenue, the Receiver of Taxes and Assessments, the Collector of Water Rents, the Clerk of Arrears and the Collector of Licenses and Market Rents, shall pay over to the Controller all moneys received by them on the day of the receipt thereof, or on the business day next succeeding.

SEC. 72. All moneys drawn from the City Treasury shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor and approved by the Controller, and filed in the office of the Department of Finance.

SEC. 73. Full statements of the receipts and expenditures of all the departments, giving names, dates, amounts, and objects of expenditure, shall be made on the third Monday of each month by each department to the Department of Finance. The Controller, or any one of said Commissioners of the Department of Finance, shall have power at any time to inspect, examine or copy any vouchers, records or papers in any of said departments. From the statements so returned and other information the Department shall publish monthly, in pamphlet form, a detailed statement of all the receipts and expenditures of the City and County during the preceding month. No bond, certificate of stock, or evidence of public debt to be issued by the City, shall be valid unless signed by the Mayor and Controller, and countersigned by two or more of said Commissioners of the Public Treasury.

SEC. 74. Said four Commissioners of the Treasury shall perform all the duties and possess all the powers heretofore performed and possessed by the Commissioners of Taxes, under existing laws. Said Commissioners of the Treasury shall keep duplicate books, one set of which shall be open and accessible at all times to all tax-paying citizens, and said Commissioners shall appoint and remove all clerks and subordinates which they may need in performing their duties as Commissioners of Taxes.

SEC. 75. On or before the 1st day of July of each and every year, the Controller and the said four Commissioners of the Treasury shall, and are hereby directed, in lieu of any existing authority in relation thereto, to make and agree upon an estimate of various sums of money which, in their discretion, will be required to defray all the various expenses necessary for conducting the various boards and departments, whether legislative, executive or administrative or judicial, of the City Government, which estimate shall be founded upon reports obtained from said departments, and also for paying the interest on the City debt and the principal of such debt falling due; which amounts, when so established by said Controller and Commissioners of the Treasury, shall be certified by them in detail to the Board of Aldermen, to be by them accepted or modified and certified to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York as the aggregate expenses of the City; and said Board of Supervisors are hereby empowered and directed annually to cause the said amount of money estimated, certified and modified as aforesaid to be according to law raised and collected by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation within the said City and County of New-York.

SEC. 76. The Controller shall be the Chairman of the Board. The Controller and the Commissioners of the Treasury shall be entitled to seats in the Board of Aldermen, and shall have the right to participate in the discussions of said Board affecting or relating to said Department and its affairs, but shall not have the right to vote upon any resolution or ordinance.

ARTICLE X.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

SEC. 77. There shall continue to be, as now provided and recognized by special laws and ordinances, a Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, composed of the Mayor, Controller, Commissioners of the Treasury, First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York and Chief-Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, with all the powers now assigned, designated, and ratified by existing laws and ordinances, to be exercised, however, under the control and supervision of the Board of Aldermen: saving and excepting, however, out of said powers any and all authority now vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to authorize the expenditure of money by other departments, and to incur or authorize the incurring of indebtedness.

SEC. 78. Said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall cause all bonds and other evidences of indebtedness belonging to them to be stamped upon the face thereof as belonging to said sinking fund.

ARTICLE XI.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 79. The chief officer of the Law Department shall be called the Corporation Counsel. He shall be a member of the Bar of this State, who shall have resided or had an office in the City of New-York at least five years consecutively immediately prior to the time of his appointment, and shall be appointed by the Mayor between the 1st and 15th days of May in each year, and shall hold office until his successor shall be appointed. The Mayor may remove him at pleasure and appoint his successor.

SEC. 80. The said Corporation Counsel shall act as the legal adviser of all the departments; and no attorney or counsel shall receive any compensation for any services rendered to any department unless he shall have been employed by or with the assent of the Law Department, except as hereinafter provided. Said Department shall semi-annually report to the Board of Aldermen the condition of all suits pending, the names of all attorneys and counsel employed, the fees paid to attorneys and counsel, all receipts of the office, and all other matters pertaining to the business of said Department.

SEC. 81. There shall be a bureau in this Department, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Corporation Attorney," a bureau the chief officer of which shall be called the "Public Administrator," and a bureau the chief officer of which shall be called the "Attorney of street openings and assessments."

SEC. 82. The Law Department shall have the charge and conduct of all law business of the Corporation and of its departments; and the charge and conduct of the legal proceedings necessary in widening, opening, or altering streets, boulevards, avenues and public places; and shall, whenever applied to by the Controller, draw the leases, deeds and other legal papers connected with the Finance Department.

SEC. 83. The Corporation Attorney and the Public Administrator shall have and exercise the powers, rights, and duties now conferred by law upon the officers so named respectively subject to the control and supervision of the Corporation Counsel and the Board of Aldermen, so far as such control and supervision are not inconsistent with the laws of the State.

SEC. 84. The Attorney of Street-openings and Assessments shall have and exercise the powers, rights, and duties in relation to street-openings and widenings that are now had and exercised by the Corporation Counsel, and such others as may be by law conferred upon him, subject to the control and supervision of the Corporation Counsel and the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 85. The Corporation Counsel shall be entitled to a seat in the Board of Aldermen, and shall have the right to participate in the discussions of said Board affecting or relating to said Department and its affairs, but shall not have the right to vote upon any resolution or ordinance.

ARTICLE XII.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SEC. 86. There shall be a Department of Public Instruction, which shall have the same powers and discharge the same duties which are now vested in the Department of Public Instruction by article 15, section 100, of chapter 383 of the laws of 1870, as amended by chapter 574 of the laws of 1871.

SEC. 87. Said Department shall consist of not more than thirty (the previous plan provided fifty-five) Commissioners, who shall be styled "The Commissioners of Public Instruction," and shall constitute the Board of Public Instruction of the City of New-York.

SEC. 88. Said Commissioners shall be elected as follows: At the elections provided for by section 3 of this act, there shall be elected in each Senate District of the City, as now established by law, six Commissioners of Public Instruction. Said election shall be held in the manner hereinbefore prescribed in sections 4 and 5 of this act for the election of Aldermen, except that the ballots shall be indorsed "Commissioners of Public Instruction." All the provisions of said Sections 4 and 5 shall apply to said election of Commissioners of Public Instruction, as modified, however, as to provide for the election of six persons only instead of nine. All ballots containing more than six votes shall be rejected. Said Commissioners so elected shall take office on the first Monday of May next succeeding their election, and shall hold office for the term ending the first Monday of May in the succeeding year.

SEC. 89. Said Board of Public Instruction shall forthwith after their organization appoint, by a vote of a majority of its members, not less than three nor more than seven Trustees of Common Schools for each ward of the City, and a Board of ten Trustees, of which the President of the College of the City of New-York shall be a member, ex-officio, for the management of said College in the City of New-York. Which Trustees shall hold office during the pleasure of the Department of Public Instruction.

SEC. 90. The Mayor shall immediately after the first Monday of May, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two, appoint three inspectors of common schools for each Senate district, who shall hold office at his pleasure.

SEC. 91. From and after the first Monday of May, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the Commissioners of Public Instruction, Trustees and Inspectors of Common Schools, who shall be elected and appointed respectively under the provisions of this act, shall be vested with and discharge all the powers and duties which are now vested in and discharged by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Instruction, Trustees and Inspectors of Common Schools.

SEC. 92. All applications for money, property, or loan of the credit of the City to any educational institution or for any educational purpose shall be made to this department before the same can be acted upon by the Board of Aldermen. When such application shall have been filed in the office of the Clerk of this department, the said Commissioners shall have power to visit the said institution and examine and investigate its condition and purposes, and report thereon to the Board of Aldermen; but if said Commissioners determine adversely to such application, their power to visit and examine the same shall then cease and be determined. If upon a report of this department such aid shall be extended by the Board of Aldermen and accepted by such institution, said Commissioners shall thereupon be a board of visitors of such institution, with power to send to such institution for education, free of charge to the City, such persons as they may deem proper, not involving an expenditure to the institution beyond the amount of aid received by it from the City. If such aid shall consist of a periodical allowance of money or loan of credit, said powers of said Commissioners shall continue during such period. If such aid shall consist of a donation of property of the City, then such powers of said Commissioners shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE XIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 93. Every person who shall promise, offer, or give, or cause, or aid, or abet in causing to be promised, offered, or given, or furnish or agree to furnish, in whole or in part, to be promised, offered, or given to any alderman, or any officer of the Corporation, after his election or appointment, or before or after he shall have qualified and taken his seat, any moneys, goods, right in action, or other property, or anything of value, or any pecuniary advantage, present or prospective, with intent to influence his vote, opinion, judgment, or action on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may be then pending, or may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction be imprisoned in a penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Every Alderman or officer in this section enumerated, who shall accept any such gift or promise, or undertaking to make the same, under any agreement, or understanding that his vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any question, matter, cause or proceeding then pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be disqualified forever from holding any public office, trust or appointment under the City of New-York, and shall forfeit his office and shall be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 94. Any citizen claiming to have suffered special damage by any such vote or action of any Alderman or officer given for any dishonest or corrupt motive or consideration, may bring suit against such Alderman or officer, and recover his damages not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 95. No Alderman, Commissioner, Head of Department, Chief of Bureau, Deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work, or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price, or consideration of which is paid from the City Treasury, or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, nor in the purchase of any real estate or other property belonging to the Corporation, or which shall be sold by virtue of legal process at the suit of said Corporation. If any of the officers above named shall be so interested at the time of his election or appointment, he shall forfeit his office; and if he shall, during the term for which he was elected or appointed, knowingly acquire an interest in any such contract, work, business, sale, or assessment, he shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit his office, and be punished as for a misdemeanor. All such contracts or sales shall be forfeited as to any interest of the Alderman or other officers enumerated in this section.

SEC. 96. Any Alderman, Commissioner, Head of Department, Chief of Bureau, deputy of or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation may, if a Judge shall so order, be summarily examined upon an order to be made on application based on an affidavit of any Commissioner of the Treasury, or any three Aldermen, requiring such examination, and signed by any Justice of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, directing such examination to be publicly made at the Chambers of said Court, at a day and hour to be named, not less, however, than forty-eight hours after personal service of said order. Such examination shall be confined to an inquiry into any alleged wrongful diversion or misapplication of any moneys or fund, or any violations of the provisions of the last two sections, or any other delinquency charged in said affidavit touching the office or the discharge or neglect of duty, of which it is alleged in the application for said order that such Alderman, Head of Department, or other abovementioned officer has knowledge or information. Such Alderman, Commissioner, Head of Department, or other aforesaid officer shall answer such pertinent questions relative thereto as the Justice shall direct, and the examination may be continued from time to time, as such Justice may order, but the answers of the party charged shall not be used against him in any criminal proceeding; provided, however, that for all false answers on material points, he shall be subject to the pains and penalties of the crime of perjury. The proceedings may be continued before any other Justice in said district, and other witnesses as well as the parties making such application, may in the discretion of said Justice be compelled to attend and be examined touching such alleged delinquencies. Such Justice may punish any refusal to attend such examination or to answer any questions pursuant to his order as for a contempt of court, and shall have as full power and authority to enforce obedience to the order or directions of himself or of any other Justice as any Justice of the Supreme Court may now have or shall possess to enforce obedience or to punish contempt in any case or matter whatever.

Such examination shall be reduced to writing and be filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New-York, and be at all reasonable times accessible to the public, and notice of the same given to the department in which said officer is employed.

SEC. 97. Any officer of the City Government, or person employed in its service, who shall wilfully violate or evade any of the provisions of this act, or convert any of the public property to his own use, or knowingly permit any other person so to convert it, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, in addition to the penalties imposed by law, shall forfeit his office, and be excluded forever after from receiving or holding any office under the City; and any person who shall wilfully swear falsely, in any oath or affirmation required by this act, shall be guilty of perjury.

SEC. 98. No appropriation for the contesting of the office of Mayor, or any seat in the Board of Aldermen, or Department of Public Instruction, shall be made to any but the prevailing party. Nor shall such appropriation be made except upon the written certificate as to value of services by the chief officer of the Law Department. In the cases provided for under section 96, the Law Department shall assign counsel to such Commissioner of the Treasury or Aldermen making the application; but should such Commissioner or Aldermen see fit to employ other counsel than those assigned by the Law Department, then in that event no appropriation shall be made by the Board of Aldermen for his or their payment except upon a certificate of the Justice or Justices before whom the proceedings have been had that there was probable cause for taking such proceedings.

SEC. 99. Any person holding office, whether by election or appointment under this charter, who shall, during his term of office, accept, hold, or retain any other civil office of honor, trust, or emolument under the Government of the United States, or the State, or under this charter, or who shall accept a seat in the Legislature, or who shall, during his said term of office, receive any fees or emoluments directed to be paid to him by any ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, shall be deemed thereby to have vacated his office. No person shall hold two charter or County offices, nor shall an officer under the City Government hold or retain an office under the County Government, except when he holds such office *ex officio*, by virtue of an act of the Legislature, and in such case he shall draw no salary for such *ex-officio* office.

SEC. 100. No street, avenue, or public place in the City of New-York, which has been once paved and the expense thereof paid for by the owners of the adjoining property by assessment, shall hereafter be paved at their expense unless such paving be petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the property on the line of the proposed improvement; and any ordinance or resolution heretofore passed for any pavement, which has not been petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the adjoining property to be affected, and for which no contract has been entered into, is hereby declared to be inoperative and void.

SEC. 101. All printing for said City shall be executed, and all stationery shall be supplied, under contracts to be entered into by the Controller and the Commissioners of the Treasury, or any three of them, after an advertisement not only in the *City Record*, but otherwise in their discretion, for at least two weeks, inviting proposals. Said proposals shall be based upon specifications to be filed in the Finance Department, which shall set forth with accuracy the number of every description of printed blanks, also of each description of stationery or blank-books, in ordinary use in the Board of Aldermen and the respective Departments, and likely to be required during the year, for which such contract is to be given; and the bids shall be given for such number of each printed description of blanks, or of each article of stationery, (including under the head of stationery, letter or writing paper, or envelopes, with printed headings or indorsements,) as are specified, and for each additional number as may be required, giving the price for blanks of each description, and the price for all other printing "per em," or for "figure-work," or for advertisements in the *City Record* per line. Separate contracts shall be made with the lowest bidder for any one description of printing, or any article of stationery involving an expense of more than five hundred dollars. Twenty per cent of the amount becoming due from time to time shall be withheld by the Controller until the completion of the contract; and in case the contractor shall fail to fulfill the same to the satisfaction of the heads of the Department for which said printing is executed, or stationery supplied, or any two of them, then the Commissioners may declare said contract to be annulled, and the twenty per cent so reserved to be forfeited to the City, and shall immediately give notice for other bids for such printing during the remainder of the term of the contract, and no judgment shall be recovered against the City for printing or stationery, unless upon evidence of a contract made as provided in this section. Separate contracts may be made at any time for engraving, lithographing, wood-cuts, maps, or other picture-work, as the same may be required; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to require a separate contract for each engraving, lithograph, wood-cut, or map, unless the officers aforesaid shall deem the same advisable, and for the interest of the City.

SEC. 102. No more than one thousand copies of any message of the Mayor, or report of any head of a Department, and no more than five hundred copies of any report of a committee of the Board of Aldermen, shall be printed. No more than five thousand copies of the *City Record*, or of the work known as the *Manual of the Common Council*, or of any similar work, shall be printed; and no such work shall be embellished with any pictures of any description, except a map of the City, and all contracts for such pictures shall be void. The *City Record* shall be published daily, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, and every advertisement of any Department shall be printed therein; and a copy of the *City Record* shall be sent by mail to all newspapers in this City, and to all libraries or institutions in this City that may apply for it.

SEC. 103. On the first Monday of May, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the terms of office of the following-named existing officials of the City of New-York shall expire, to-wit: The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, and their clerks and subordinates; the Mayor; the Controller and Deputy Controller and Chamberlain; the Corporation Counsel, Corporation Attorney and Public Administrator; the Commissioners of Public Instruction and the Trustees and Inspectors of Common Schools, and the Tax Commissioners; and on the 15th day of May, in the year 1872, the terms of office of the following-named existing officials of said City shall expire, to wit: The Commissioners of Public Works, the Commissioners of Public Parks, the Commissioners and Superintendent of Police, the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, the Fire Commissioners, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, the Inspector of Fire Apparatus, the Commissioners of Health, the City Sanitary Inspector, the Register of Records, the Commissioners of Docks, and all other officers whose places are directed to be supplied by this act. All of said outgoing officers are hereby directed and required, as soon as possible after the expiration of their said respective terms, to deliver to their respective successors all the property of every kind, books and papers, in their use and possession respectively belonging to the Corporation.

SEC. 104. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A Vessel Cast Away and Thirty-Five Indians Drowned.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A telegram from Bombay reports the loss of a vessel off Surat, with thirty-five natives on board, all of whom were drowned.

The Debt of Virginia—How West Virginia Proposes to Settle.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 19.—The Western Virginia Commissioners propose to settle with Virginia for her proportion of the ante-war debt, by crediting Virginia for amounts expended in their territory for public improvements, bank stocks, &c., and charging her with an estimated interest in the public buildings and various funds, leaving a balance due Virginia of $1,000,000. The public improvements of Virginia they turn over to her, with their debt for the same. Their language is: "Virginia has the property, and owes the debt which it represents."

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

English Feeling on the American Claims—Home Politics—The Vestry Rings—The Lord Chamberlain and the Theatres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1872.

It is always very difficult to say what is the prevailing opinion on any subject which is presented suddenly and for the first time to the public mind. After a while the Press may be trusted to give a very fair representation of opinion, because it has either brought people round to its way of thinking or has gradually trimmed to what it has discovered to be the popular line of thought. But at the outset, especially when Parliament is not sitting, and when the authoritative party leaders are silent, the Press represents little more than the private opinion of so many writers who have been requested to produce essays on the theme by the conductors of the journals with which they happen to be respectively connected. Public opinion is a creature of very slow and uncertain growth. A great many people never presume to have any opinions on any subject; others borrow their opinions at second-hand, and continually change them according to the fashion of the hour. I think I may safely say that the "Indictment against Britain," which was published by the NEW-YORK TIMES, has not produced that vivid excitement over here which might be supposed to exist by any one who took the newspapers as his guide. There is a feeling of surprise and irritation, but the subject is not one on which there is any disposition to let the mind dwell. In the first place, nobody believes that the American Government is in earnest in its demands, and in the second place, if the demands are proper, it is felt that the question will not be one for public agitation, but judicial decision, and if the award is against England, of course Englishmen shall submit. As far as I can judge the prevailing impression is that if the Americans think the course they have adopted either dignified or likely to bring them a substantial return, that is their lookout; this Government will resist to the utmost, and it is deemed incredible that on such a point the award will be against England. The British public, in short, is in the position of a man who has put a dispute into the hands of the lawyers and has resolved to abide the issue, without troubling himself any further on the subject. This is, of course, on the assumption that the treaty not only allows the production of Mr. SUMNER's claims, but was drawn up on the express understanding that they were to be admitted. If it should appear that a distinct understanding on this point has not all along existed between the two Governments, I have no doubt there will be an outcry against the treaty, and that there will be a strong demand for its repudiation. As yet the Government has not spoken, and, therefore, it is not known how far there is any justification for this view of the case. I do not, however, believe that under any circumstances the treaty will really be repudiated. Confidence in the tribunal before whom the claims are to be laid must be supposed to imply that there is no fear of its assenting to any wrongful claim, and consequently it does not matter how absurd or preposterous may be the claims which are submitted, except in so far as they may occasion the tribunal useless trouble. By the way, it is stated today by the *Saturday Review* that the dispatch of the English Government on the Trent question was in a great measure the composition of the late Prince Consort.

HOME POLITICS.

Two Cabinet Ministers have this week addressed their constituents, but neither had anything to say which was not known before, or gave any information as to the intentions of the Government for the ensuing session. Lord HARTINGTON hinted that moderate Liberals would have nothing harder to swallow than the ballot this year; and Mr. CARDWELL used language which seemed to point to a non-political and "social science" programme. Mr. VERNON HARCOURT, who is Mr. CARDWELL's colleague at Oxford, and who is best known on your side of the Atlantic as "Historicus," from his letters in the *Times* on the *Alabama* question, took the opportunity, in presence of the Secretary of War, to protest against any shirking of political questions, and to declare with sarcastic energy that a non-political programme was always the sign of a used-up party and a played-out Administration. He demanded an immediate reduction of taxation by sixteen millions a year, but as he has since explained, in a letter to the papers, arithmetical details are out of place at a dinner-table, and he did not condescend to say how the millions were to be saved. He expressed only a vague general opinion that the money is muddled away. This sort of declaration is, of course, very easy, and tickles the electors, but it goes a small way toward bringing about the financial economy which orators like Mr. HARCOURT are so fond of advocating. The significance of the speech lay in the threat which it was intended to convey on the part of the independent Radicals, that they would break with the Government, unless it went in for strong Liberal measures. The threat, however, need not be much regarded, as the immediate effect of carrying it out would be to draw the Conservatives nearer to the Government. The side on which the Government is most exposed to danger is a coalition between the moderate Liberals, or Whigs, and the Conservatives, in order to turn it out of office if it shows too much bias toward the Radicals. There seems some chance of the education difficulty being shelved for the present year. In England there is a decided feeling against disturbing the compromise of two years ago until it has had a further trial. In Ireland the priests are beginning to be rather afraid of the Home Rule movement, with which they have been coquetting as a menace to the Government, but which they now apprehend might carry them further than they are quite quite prepared for, and they would probably suspend hostile operations if they could get a charter for a Catholic university, or at least a system of examination for degrees which would admit men from their own colleges, leaving elementary education for another day. The hopes of those who advocate secular education are fixed on Scotland, the Scotch people, with all their religion, having sufficient hard common sense to see that a thorough national system can only be based on an arrangement to teach such things as are matter of general agreement. Lord RUSSELL has sent two characteristic letters on the subject from Nice, where he is spending the Winter, in one of which he refers patronizingly to the Savior's "admirable comment" on the Lord's Prayer.

THE VESTRY RINGS.

The most pressing business before the Ministry, although it is doubtful whether they will make up their mind to tackle it rigorously, is the reform of our system of local government. Any attempt to enforce sanitary measures without reforming the bodies upon whom it will devolve to execute the measures, will only be a form and a waste of time. There are no Niagaras or Andes in this country. Everything is on a small scale compared with America, and the vestry rings have the insignificance of small vermin by the side of the mammoth vampires of New-York. Although paltry in detail, however, the local plunderers are formidable in the aggregate, and combine not only to despoil but to torment the people to a very painful degree. If they would only do their work properly the country would perhaps not so much mind their robberies, but it is rather hard that it should have to pay exorbitantly for work which is either not done at all, or which is done very badly. Here in London people are under the dominion of I don't know how many different boards, as far as local affairs are concerned. They are all supposed to be elected by and under the control of the rate-payers; but practically no more is known about them than about the rats in the sewers. If anything goes wrong one never knows where to apply to; when rates are levied men are bound to accept them on trust, and pay them when demanded. In fact the people live under a despotism as complete and more despicable than that of Warsaw, for they have to do, not with a Czar, having a great country at his back, but with a set of obscure jobbers and paltry knaves, who have been allowed to usurp tyrannical authority. It is impossible to deny that in a good degree it is the community's fault that those contemptible and dishonest creatures have acquired the power which they abuse so infamously. The fact is the respectable people will not discharge the duties of vestrymen, and will hardly even take the trouble to sign the voting papers which are left at every house. There is this excuse, however, to be made, that the names on the voting papers are usually names which have never before been heard of and about which nothing is known. Even the Metropolitan Board of Works, which is a sort of vestry-in-chief, and ranks with the corporation of the city, is only a shade better than the ordinary parish council. The Thames Embankment was a swindle from beginning to end. Contractors paid bribes to get their contracts accepted, and members of the Board were highly paid to become sureties for them. The terms of the contracts were not enforced. The time within which the works were to be done was continually extended, and to this hour the embankment is incomplete, though it is six or seven years since it was commenced. When some of the contractors failed the penalties were not exacted. The paving and the cleaning of the streets are managed in a similar way. If the vestrymen are properly tipped anything can be done. But the most abominable abuses are those which exist in connection with the sanitary laws. There are seven enactments against unwholesome dwellings and other nuisances, but the execution of the enactments is left to the vestries, who systematically ignore them or make an occasional small pretence of enforcing them, just for the look of the thing. The proprietors of the vile pig-styes or fever-beds in which the poor are lodged take care either to get elected to the vestry or to provide themselves with a few friends at court; and then they can do as they like, and set medical officers and sanitary inspectors at defiance. The owners of disreputable houses protect themselves in a similar way. If instead of those innumerable petty boards there were one or two important and respectable councils, and if the acts were compulsory instead of permissive, there would soon be a very different state of things. Unfortunately the vestrymen, having an organization at command, exercise considerable influence at the elections, and hence the timidity of the Government in dealing with them. It is afraid of bringing a wasp's nest about its ears. A strong effort, however, will be made to bring Ministers up to the scratch. The success of your gallant crusade against the giant thieves of New-York has stimulated opinion on this side to a similar attack on the petty plunderers by whom the country is infested.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN AND THE THEATRES.

A kind of semi-official denial has been given to the report that the Lord Chamberlain has cut out of the pantomimes all disrespectful allusions to MR. GLADSTONE and his colleagues. In point of fact, however, there seems to be no doubt that passages have really been excised by his lordship or his lordship's deputy, of which the following is given as an example:

May GLADSTONE keep his temper
If ever I cease to love.

On the other hand, allusions to Mr. DISRAELI and some other politicians not in office have been permitted. It is urged that the excisions have not been numerous, and that it has always been the custom to protect Ministers from offensive allusions of this kind. I can't say that I have much taste for political satire on the stage; if it were very clever and biting it would be cheered by one side and hissed by the other, and pieces would be written as an excuse for political demonstrations. Under these circumstances a theatre which indulged in this kind of fun would be a very unpleasant place to go to; and I suspect the manager would soon discover commercial reasons for discontinuing the practice. At the same time the question had much better be left to the discretion of managers. It is obviously absurd to place dramatic pieces under a censorship and to allow published literature to enjoy absolute freedom. *Punch* comes out every week with a political cartoon; there are other so-called comic papers which are intensely and bitterly partisan in politics, and the newspapers all say what they please. Why, then, should the players alone be put under supervision and restraint? The truth is the censorship is a foolish anachronism, and will have to be given up. If the theatres chose to resist it, they could defy it at any time; pieces might be sent in for approval, but then very different pieces might be spoken on the stage. How can the Lord Chamberlain prevent "gagging" or gestures more significant than words? Not long ago a crusade was got up against the *can-can* and the nudity of the ballet-dancers. Miss BURDETT-COUTTS complained to the Queen. The Queen set the Lord Chamberlain in motion, and a remonstrance was addressed to the managers of the theatres. Possibly the Lord Chamberlain's letter may have had some influence for the moment, but it is quite certain that the dancers are as naked as ever, and that amateurs of the can-can have the choice of at least three theatres, where they can see it performed. Outrageous improprieties should be left to the Police and the Society for the Suppression of Vice. If the Lord Chamberlain did not undertake to protect the public morals from dramatic contamination, we should possibly do it more effectually ourselves.

F. H. J.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican Press of Illinois almost unanimously opposes the proposed one-term amendment to the Constitution.

Massachusetts friends of Gov. CLAFLIN deny the report published in a New-York paper, that he does not favor the renomination of President GRANT.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Committee is to meet in Harrisburg, on Thursday next, to fix the time and place for the next State Convention.

The Republican members of the Maine Legislature will select the delegates at large from that State to the Republican National Convention. It is predicted the State will vote solid for the renomination of President GRANT.

The Republican papers of Iowa, show that the result of the long and bitter contest in that State, for the United States Senatorship, is well received, and that no permanent ill-results to the party from the ill-feeling excited need be apprehended.

The Democratic State Committee of Missouri have published an address, urging an immediate and thorough reorganization of the party in that State, and that especial care be taken that the most active and judicious members of the Democracy are placed in positions of party trust.

A supplementary call has been issued for the Missouri "Liberal Republican" State Convention in Jefferson City on the the 24th inst. It says: "Every person favoring the liberal principles and opposed to one man's government, will be welcomed as a delegate, irrespective of the usages of party machinery." Only a portion of the old Liberal Republican State Committee indorse this Convention, the others, with the regular Republican State Committee, have issued a call for a convention on the 22d of February.

In response to inquiries the St. Louis *Democrat* says: "We do think Gen. GRANT the strongest Republican candidate for Missouri. We do not believe that any other man would be as strong as GRANT as against the Democratic Party; the any-other-man business has been on trial for a year and has not developed a single point. We do prefer the nomination of GRANT, as at present advised, because we believe him to be stronger with the people than any other candidate yet suggested or within the realm of present possibilities."

The Richmond *Enquirer* thinks a new commission will soon be created to determine whether the State of Virginia is liable for the Peabody claims, amounting to $100,000, which GEORGE PEABODY transferred to Gen. ROBERT E. LEE for the benefit of Washington and Lee University. The claims are based upon the loss of State bonds, which came into MR. PEABODY's hand through the firm of SELDEN, WITHERS & Co. shortly before its failure, and were lost while in transitu from England to the United States on the steamer *Arctic*, when it was wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland in 1854.

Col. DAVID H. ARMSTRONG, Chairman of the Missouri Democratic State Committee, and claiming to be the originator of the passive policy in that State, favors the extension of the same policy to the Presidential campaign, and says: "The Liberal Republicans intend to nominate a first-class ticket—a ticket composed of their best men—and the Union will then witness the grandest political revolution of its history. I am in constant correspondence with the leading men of the great States of Ohio, New-York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, and they are at work night and day."

THE MORMONS.

Postponement of the Trials—Singular Case—Scarcity of Funds—Sufferings of Witnesses—Prospects of the Situation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1872.

A two-months truce has been declared between the Federal authorities and the Mormons now under indictment for high crimes and misdemeanors. Or, in unmilitary parlance, the entire criminal calendar, embracing all of the cases against prominent members of the Mormon Church, for the crimes of polygamy and murder, has been continued to the March Term of the Third District Court, eight weeks hence.

The causes for thus postponing these important trials were stated by the United States Attorney upon the reassembling of the Court on yesterday morning. It appears that under the rulings of the Supreme Court of the Territory all offenses against either Territorial or Federal statutes are to be tried before the United States Judges, and the process of the Court to be enforced by the United States Marshal. Incensed at these decisions, which have stripped the Territorial Probate Court and the Territorial Marshal and Attorney-General of the functions which they had previously exercised without question, the Territorial authorities have refused and still refuse to defray the expenses of the Court in the enforcement of Territorial statutes. The Mormon trials thus far have been wholly under the statutes of Utah, and the result is that the Court is left without a dollar of money with which to pay jurors' fees or secure the attendance of witnesses. Diligent and persistent representation of these facts to the Attorney-General has elicited the uniform reply that he was without any appropriation to meet the expenses, but that he had urged, and would continue to urge, the matter upon Congress, and that he was hopeful of an appropriation at the present session sufficient to defray all necessary expenses of conducting these trials.

Tuesday, the 9th inst., was, as you know, the day fixed for the trial of BRIGHAM YOUNG upon one of the indictments for murder on which he was arrested last week. Without a dollar with which to defray even the current expenses of the Court, such as rent, fuel, light, &c., and with no means of paying jurors and securing the attendance of witnesses, the Court was absolutely powerless to proceed with the trial. It was the old problem imposed by the Egyptians upon the children of Israel, that of making bricks without straw. There was work enough before the Court and to spare, but with an empty exchequer and a rapidly accumulating debt, the prospect was far from encouraging. These facts being represented by District-Attorney BATES to the Attorney-General, the latter telegraphed instructions to apply for a continuance of the criminal causes until the March term. Accordingly, upon the opening of Court MR. BATES made a brief statement of the facts narrated, and in the name of the Attorney-General moved for a continuance, which was at once granted. The District-Attorney was also instructed by the Attorney-General to repair at once to Washington and confer with the Government upon the future action to be taken. He leaves to-morrow for that purpose, and while in Washington will endeavor to secure such legislation as will supply the necessary funds for conducting these trials. JAMES L. HIGH, of the Chicago Bar, has been appointed to assist the District-Attorney in the further prosecution of these cases.

The position of the judiciary and of the United States District-Attorney, is peculiarly embarrassing. Expected to enforce the laws in Utah, they are tied hand and foot in their efforts by lack of means, and have already been the recipients of not a little blame from those not conversant with the situation. The indebtedness already incurred within the past year for the expenses of the Third District Court aggregate $15,000. Of this amount Marshal PATRICK has advanced the sum of $8,000 from his own private funds. Without the money thus advanced it would have been practically impossible to transact the business of the Court. The Marshal's bondsmen, however, refuse to permit him to make further advances, and unless Congress shall see fit to make the necessary appropriation the prosecutions already begun must, of necessity, be discontinued. The preliminary examination of the persons charged with the murder of Dr. ROBINSON, as narrated in my previous correspondence, added twelve hundred dollars to the indebtedness already existing. The only means provided for meeting this expense was a subscription of a few dollars among the Odd-fellows of this city, of which Order Dr. ROBINSON was a member. Witnesses were brought here from their business, fifty and a hundred miles away, to testify upon the examination, and were set adrift upon the streets when their services were no longer needed, without a cent to procure a lodging or to carry them home. Surely so humiliating a spectacle was never before seen as that of a nation of forty millions of people accepting the charities of a private association to aid in enforcing its laws and compelling the unremunerated attendance of its citizens as witnesses, and then turning them loose when their services were no longer required, without place to lay their head.

The Godbeite faction, a branch of seceding or apostate Mormons of considerable numbers and respectability, look upon the postponement of the trials as a virtual triumph of the Mormon cause. The Mormons themselves, however, attach no such significance to the continuance, and seem generally to regret the delay. Conversations with prominent and intelligent members of the Church satisfy me that they prefer to see a speedy end of these trials in one way or other, and that they regard delay as rather prejudicial to their cause than otherwise. Indeed, with BRIGHAM YOUNG a prisoner in the hands of the law, and many of the most influential men in the Church either in arrest or under indictment, it is scarcely to be wondered that they should desire a speedy end to their difficulties.

I have been forcibly impressed again and again with the deep-seated conviction of the innocence of BRIGHAM YOUNG which pervades the minds of his followers. Talking only yesterday with an intelligent Mormon now connected with one of the Church papers, who was for some time in the employ of the Prophet as a sort of amanuensis or private secretary, I solicited his views upon the pending difficulties. He asserted in the most emphatic terms his conviction of BRIGHAM's innocence of the crime of murder, and of the absolute impossibility of a conviction. Said my informant: "I have known President YOUNG well, and there never was a kinder or a better man." And this firm belief in the innocence of their leader pervades all of his followers. One element of kingcraft at least he possesses in an eminent degree, that of attaching his people to him by such loyal devotion as is shown to but few titled monarchs. I speak, of course, of those who retain their fealty to the Mormon Church, as there are many dissenters, or apostate Mormons as they are termed, who do not scruple to denounce him in the most unmeasured terms. But with the rank and file of the Church there is but one God, and BRIGHAM his prophet. For them he fills the functions of priest and prophet, and is at once their guide in things temporal and spiritual. He is invariably spoken of as "President" YOUNG, and I have never known an instance of the omission of the title by a Mormon. Indeed many of his more ignorant followers have no thought or conception of a Government outside of that of the Church, and look upon the United States as existing only by sufferance of BRIGHAM YOUNG. I can point out people right here in the capital city of the Territory, who are utterly ignorant of any temporal or civil power on the continent outside of that wielded by the President of the Church of the Latter-day Saints.

Such complete and perfect subjection of a numerous people to the absolute control of one man, has had its logical result in strengthening his conviction of his own infallibility and of the utter weakness of all efforts that may be directed against him. He is firmly persuaded that the "Lord is on his side," as he expresses it, and that he need entertain no fears for the future. Should circumstances compel a resort to arms, he entertains not the slightest fear as to the result. Strengthened in this conviction of his own invulnerability by the disastrous result of Col. JOHNSON's expedition in 1857, the old man would, I verily believe, sooner go to war with the United States with as little dread as to the result as the Government itself would have in such an event.

Meantime BRIGHAM continues to while away the tedium of his close confinement in the Lion House, in the society of his numerous wives and concubines; surely, a not unpleasant captivity. A Deputy Marshal is in constant attendance, and, while every comfort consistent with his position is allowed the prisoner, a close surveillance is constantly maintained. He is allowed the privilege of receiving visitors, however, and many of his friends have called upon him during the past week, including members of the Territorial Legislature, now in session.

The mysterious disappearance some days ago of CHARLES BAKER, the principal witness for the prosecution in the case of the murderers of Dr. ROBINSON, has been the subject of much comment. When last seen he was in a state of partial intoxication, in company with another man, who seemed to be plying him with drink, and suspicions of foul play have been entertained on the part of his friends here. These suspicions have been confirmed by the receipt of a letter from BAKER himself two days since, written at Elko, Nevada, in which he states that he was drugged and placed aboard the cars in a helpless condition here, and that when he returned to consciousness he found himself in Elko. He will return to testify upon the trial, and the circumstances of his abduction are being investigated.

The Territorial Legislature is in session, and I spent an hour yesterday in studying the countenances of these statesmen in embryo, and in observing their methods of transacting public business. They are, without exception, all Mormons, and generally men of advanced years. Among their number are not a few hoary patriarchs, who have been identified with the Church since its organization, who were expelled from Nauvoo in the universal proscription, and who dared the dangers of a toilsome journey across the plains in '47. They present few of the graces of cultivated life, and are, for the most part, as tough and gnarled as the sage-brush in which they pitched their tents in the wilderness. Of parliamentary law they are as ignorant as of the civilization of the pre-Adamitic races, while of the amenities and courtesies which usually mark the transactions of deliberative assemblies they seem to know little and care less. A few shrewd Yankee faces here and there among the mass afford a clue to such prosperity as has attended the colonization of this people, while half a dozen English countenances give a more cosmopolitan touch to the picture. The body numbers one or two sons of BRIGHAM YOUNG, good-natured looking fellows, rather well developed in the matter of avoirdupois, and whose sleek and unctuous countenances are very good duplicates of that of BRIGHAM *père*. I met one of them on a fishing excursion in the mountains of Idaho last Summer, and found him a chatty and not unpleasant companion.

KRIEGSSPIEL.

How to Fight a Pitched Battle Within the Reach of Any One.

There is a strange story about PHILIDOR the famous chess-player. As an army officer, having as yet no particular distinguishing talent, it was his good or bad fortune to be unhorsed on a certain battle-field, and to have been ridden over by a squadron of cavalry, and by a battery or so. Some fearful contusion of the brain was the result, but, if the tale is true, when recovering from his hurt, suddenly arose within him those wonderful powers of combination which found in chess their only development, and he became the great Cæsar of the checkered board. Whether PHILIDOR, with the opportunity of directing his efforts to the strategy of the battle-field, would have turned out to be a second Maurice de Saxe, or a Marlborough, is quite doubtful. That both FREDERICK and NAPOLEON were really fond of chess rests on very uncertain authority; but that they never rose beyond the common level of mere journeymen players is very sure. To be beaten at chess implies nothing beyond that little disagreeable certainty that the conqueror possesses special brains of a peculiar quality, and save some very slight mental distress on the part of the conquered, the consequences are null and void. Differing, however, very much from chess is the game of *Kriegsspiel*, which might, so think German military authorities, by its thorough study and mastery, help some day to make the successful player a second Alexander—in fact, have no other countries to conquer. Said to owe its origin from some methodical civilian, whose poor brains were undoubtedly addled by attempting to follow out the campaigns of the great NAPOLEON, and who, getting sadly bewildered in a maze of advances, retreats and situations generally, first thought of giving some practical form to the play of war by means of charts and figures; his son, an officer of rank in the Prussian service, has, by an ingenious method, given this game undoubtedly something of a scientific character. The play-board is a carefully drawn military map. Now, an ordinary ordnance map, (the Prussian one being eight inches to the mile, the English one rather smaller, and proved lately to be very much too small for practical use,) covering a space of thirty miles, would be very bulky, and as strategic operations embrace now, very often, areas of from 100 to 200 miles, it would take a good-sized drawing-room floor to spread it on. For pawns and rooks, kings, queens and castles, we have armies, subdivided into batteries, squadrons, battalions, companies and sections, and even files of men can be handled. It takes a great many more than two people to play the game. There is a commander for both sides, and they have under them their subordinate officers. An umpire-in-chief and an umpire for each side are also necessities. Generally the umpire-in-chief gives to both sides some objective point to attain, and whoever accomplishes that is declared, if in accordance with the rules of the game, to be the victor. Each party has a map given to him, and makes his moves in private, when, at a certain time, both maps are disclosed. Anything like the *imprevu* which so often disturbs the battle-field is not counted in this mimic war. Here, we suppose, lies the great fault of the game, as far as instruction goes. To advance, to retreat, to check a dash at some weak point, to force a defile, presents in book study no great difficulty, but there are thousands of minor details which ever must and will intervene, rendering game of this character but mere baby play, if intended for actual service. The *morale* of an army is everything. It may so much increase with a good breakfast, that 5,000 troops may defeat 10,000, while the same number of victorious troops, with the knowledge that but one more round of ammunition is in the cartridge-box, may be broken by an inferior force. In this game the questions of supply seem to be ignored, and all those immense advantages gained from spies and other secret sources of information. What real importance this game of *Kriegsspiel* may have we do not know. It might be of service for the dry details of bringing troops into action, or for manœuvering for a position, but as for actual service in the battle-field, where that unknown quantity, x, always exists, we should think it would be completely useless.

Some years ago he had ushered into the world a series of books, (awful delusion,) which were to teach you all kinds of difficult arts at one perusal. Notably we remember two—*How to Swim Without a Master*, and how to fence under the same circumstances. We think very few people were induced to calmly strip, after leaving the book on the brink of the stream, and to plunge heroically in the waters; and, perhaps, nobody ever tried a bout at fencing with buttoned foils, even after a most careful annotation of the volume. We fancy that, even to military men, *Kriegsspiel* must have something of this delusory character. As far as field tactics go, with the idea of saving one's country, gunpowder and much damage of clothes, incidental to field days, this game of war may be of some practical use, but for actual strife we think the ordinary game of chess would be quite as profitable, besides being decidedly more amusing.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Jan. 22: Nos. 33, 34, 37, [illegible], 48.

DECISIONS.

By Judge Cardozo.

Kelso et al. vs. Long; order settled.

Marshall vs. Burchell and others; motion denied without costs.

By Judge Barrett.

Torrey vs. Stevens; extra allowance of five per cent. granted.

In the matter of the application and petition of the Congregation "Anshi Chesed" for leave to sell, &c.; reference ordered to take proof and report, with opinion.

In the matter of the petition of David H. Burke, &c.; report confirmed and order granted.

The People, &c., vs. Richard Finley; prisoner discharged.

Cornwell vs. Tucker; motion to vacate attachment granted, with $10 costs.

Samuel W. Felter vs. D. M. Diggs et al.; motion denied.

Browne vs. Winter; motion denied without costs.

Levy vs. Strauss; referred back to referee, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 19.

By Judge Loew.

Munson vs. Burns; motion to continue injunction granted.

Burke vs. Gardner; motion granted, cause to be placed on the calendar of Part I. for the first Monday in February.

Cole vs. Breder; motion to place cause on special calendar for short causes granted.

Posano vs. McBride; cause adjourned.

Birdsall vs. McDonald; motion for an allowance denied without costs.

Williams vs. Ryan; motion to vacate attachment denied without costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 67.—*Myra Bradwell vs. The State of Illinois.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Illinois.—The plaintiff in error is a married woman, a citizen of Illinois, and the editress of the Chicago *Legal News*. She applied to the Supreme Court of Illinois for admission to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law. The Court refused her application, although conceding her "ample qualification," on the ground that being a married woman, she would not be liable on contract, express or implied, between her and her clients. From this decision the case came here, where it is argued by Senator Carpenter for the applicant, the State not thinking it worth while to retain counsel in the matter. Before proceeding to the discussion, Mr. Carpenter thought it proper to distinguish it from the question of the right of female citizens to participate in the exercise of the elective franchise. On this point he said: The great problem of female suffrage, the solution of which lies in the immediate future, naturally enough from its transcendent importance, draws to itself in prejudiced minds every question relating to the civil rights of women; and it seems to be feared that doing justice to women's rights in any particular would probably be followed by the establishment of the right of female suffrage, which, it is assumed, would overthrow Christianity, defeat the ends of modern civilization, and upturn the world. While I do not believe that female suffrage has been secured by the existing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, neither do I look upon that result as at all to be dreaded. It is not, in my opinion, a question of woman's rights merely, but, in a far greater degree, a question of man's rights. When God created man He announced the law of his being, that it was not well for him to be alone, and so He created woman to be his helpmate and companion. Commencing with the barbarism of the far East, and journeying through the nations to the bright light of civilization in the West, it will everywhere be found that just in proportion to the equality of women with men in the enjoyment of social and civil rights and privileges, both sexes are proportionately advanced in refinement and all that ennobles human nature. In our country, where women are received on an equality with men, we find good order and good manners prevailing. Because women frequent railroad cars and steamboats, markets, shops and post-offices, these places must be, and are, conducted with order and decency. The only great resorts from which woman is excluded by law are the election places; and the violence, rowdyism, profanity and the obscenity of the gatherings there in our largest cities are sufficient to drive decent men even away from the polls. If our wives, sisters and daughters were going to the polls we should go with them, and good order would be observed or a row would follow, which would secure order in the future. I have more faith in female suffrage to reform the abuses of our election system in the large cities than I have in the penal Election laws to be enforced by soldiers and marines. Who believes that if ladies were admitted to seats in Congress or upon the Bench, or were participating in discussions at the Bar, such proceedings would thereby be rendered less refined, or that less regard would be paid to the rights of all? But whether women should be admitted to the right of suffrage, is one thing; whether this end has already been accomplished, is quite another. Here Mr. CARPENTER proceeds to define the difference between the privileges and immunities of a citizen, which no State may abridge, and the right to vote, and declares that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments have settled the question against the right of female suffrage. These amendments seem to recognize the distinction before claimed, between "privileges and immunities," and the right to vote. It cannot be denied that the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment recognized the right or power of a State to exclude a portion of its male citizens from the right to vote, from which it follows that the right to vote is not one of the "privileges or immunities" which the first section declares shall not be abridged by any State. The right of female suffrage is also inferentially denied by that provision of the second section which provides that when a State shall deny the right to vote to any male citizen, "the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens in such State." The exclusion of female inhabitants, and infants under the age of twenty-one years, does not effect a reduction of the basis of representation in such State. And again, when a State does exclude a portion of its male inhabitants, &c., the basis of representation in such State is not reduced in the proportion in which the number of such excluded males bears to the number of persons, males and females, in such States; but only "in the proportion in which the number of such (excluded) male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age, in such State." This provision assumes that females are no part of the voting population of a State.

The Fifteenth Amendment is equally decisive. It recognizes the right, the power of any State to exclude a portion of its citizens from the right to vote, and only narrows this right in favor of a particular class. It recognizes the right of a State to exclude a portion of its citizens, and only restrains that power so far as to provide that citizens shall not be excluded on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Throughout both of these amendments, voting is not treated as or denominated a privilege, and evidently was not intended to be, nor recognized as included in the privileges or immunities of a citizen, which no State can abridge. Upon the question of the right of the applicant to be admitted to the Bar of Illinois, it is contended that, like the colored citizen, she is entitled, under the Constitution as amended, to practice any trade, profession, or pursuit, which is open to any citizen of the United States. This right falls among "privileges or immunities," which no State may abridge. The provision that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of a citizen, opens all the professions, all the avocations, all the methods by which a man may pursue happiness, to the colored as well as the white man; and if it protects the colored citizen, then it protects every citizen, black or white, male or female. The Fourteenth Amendment opens to every citizen of the United States, without distinction of color or sex, married or single, (for the amendment sweeps away the provisions of the common law, as it does the provisions of State Constitutions and statutes,) the honorable professions as well as the servile employments of life; and that no citizen can be excluded from any one of them. Intelligence, integrity and honor are the only qualifications that can be prescribed as conditions precedent to an entry upon any honorable pursuit or profitable avocation, and all the privileges and immunities which are enjoyable by the colored citizens are the right of our mothers, our sisters and our daughters. The inequalities of sex will undoubtedly have their influence, and be considered by every client desiring to employ counsel. There may be cases in which a client's rights can only be rescued by the rough qualities possessed by men. There are many causes in which the telling sympathy and silver voice of women will accomplish more than the severity and sternness of man will achieve. Of a Bar composed of men and women of equal integrity and learning, women might be more or less frequently retained, as the taste or judgment of the clients might dictate. But the broad shield of the Constitution is over them all, and protects each in that measure of success which his or her individual merits may secure.

No. 68.—*Ward vs. The United States.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Michigan.—In 1856 the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company were desirous of importing certain iron without, at that time, paying any duty thereon, and accordingly executed certain warehousing bonds to the Government. Some time subsequently, being largely indebted to the Government, they proposed to Ward to effect a compromise for the sum of not more than $80,000, including his fees or compensation for his services; and the affairs of the Company being very embarrassed the Government finally consented to take $35,000 for the balance due, which sum Ward agreed to pay whether the Company furnished any money or not. Upon the payment of the $35,000 the warehousing bonds were delivered to Ward and by him to the Company when he was paid the $80,000. The Government learning this fact sued to recover the additional sum of $45,000 to make up the amount paid by the Company. The judgment was for the Government, and it is here claimed that the $80,000 was not offered to be paid to Ward for the United States, but to him personally, he being at liberty to make any arrangement he could with the Government. All above the $35,000 is therefore claimed as his property.

Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for the Government; G. F. Edmunds for Ward.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the case of the United States vs. a quantity of tobacco, valued at $110,291, claimed by Lilienthal & Co., and which was seized in March, 1868, and the case tried before a jury, who gave a verdict for the Government, the claimants moved that judgment on the verdict be arrested, and that the trial be declared a mistrial: (1) Because no verdict of the jury was received or filed before the jury were discharged; (2) because no verdict of the jury was returned before the jury was discharged; (3) because when the jury returned into Court, after considering of their verdict, and were inquired of, by order of the Court, if they had agreed upon their verdict, it appears by the minutes of the Clerk, their answer was "We find for the United States, condemning the goods," and no other or different answer was made by the jury before they were discharged, and that this answer is not and was not a verdict upon the issues put to the jury. The decision goes over each count in the motion for arrest, and concludes, "The form of verdict rendered in this case is that which has been used for many years in this Court." It seems to me to be correct in form and not open to criticism. The motion in arrest of judgment is denied.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 19.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

JUDGE BEDFORD'S PETIT JURY.

The People ex rel. Ann E. Burns.—In December last, Ann E. Burns was convicted before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, of the crime of abortion. At the time, the prisoner's counsel excepted to the jurisdiction of the Court and the competency of the jurors, on the ground that the panel of jurors was the same as that summoned for the November Term, and the exception being overruled, the jury before whom the prisoner was tried was drawn from such panel. From the judgment rendered in the case the present appeal is taken. It was contended, on behalf of the prisoner, that, it appearing that at the trial Recorder Hackett admitted that he was holding the December Term, and the Clerk admitting that the jurors were the same as those summoned for the November Term, the trial of the prisoner before such jury was a violation of the statute, and the judgment should be reversed.

On behalf of the people it was contended that the irregularities appearing on the record merely as admissions of the Court, the prosecuting attorney, or the Clerk, they could not be considered by the Court on appeal, especially as the record showed that the Recorder had stated the question at the time to be one of law; that even if such admissions could be recognized by the Court on appeal, yet an exception to the organization of the Court, or to the jury panel, should have been taken by special plea, and is inadmissible in any other form; and that by chapter 10 of the laws of 1862, the Court of General Sessions and the Peace in this County is empowered to extend any of "its terms," within its discretion.

From the remarks of Presiding Justice INGRAHAM during the argument, it was apparent that the Court regarded the admissions of Recorder Hackett at the time of trial, that he was holding the December Term, as properly a part of the case to be considered on appeal. Decision reserved.

William F. Howe for appellant; Algernon S. Sullivan, opposed.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Applicants on whose admission to the Bar the Committee has reported favorably, will attend at the General Term room of this Court on Monday, Jan. 22, at 10½ A. M., to sign the roll and be sworn in.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Ingersoll at Large—Why?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps you who have been so instrumental in the removal of our City's ulcer—*i. e.*, the Ring—can tell me why J. H. INGERSOLL, of chair and Court-house fame, is allowed to roam at large in our midst, while his fellow-companions in fraud are required to give bail for their liberty? To be sure he was not an officer in the City Government, and held no position save that of a self-elected Commissioner and assistant plunderer to that arch thief TWEED, but if ANDREW GARVEY flies like a criminal from the law, why, in the name of all that is just, is this INGERSOLL permitted to be free, to spend his time in visiting his friends, and with the same boldness as when Tammany was king? The minions of the Sheriff are supposed to be hunting him, and do they not know that both yesterday and today he was at the Tenth National Bank, and doubtless has visited his other protectors in the different portions of the City? If he is to go free, and his fellow-culprits to be condemned, then where is justice? AN ANXIOUS FRIEND.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872.

The Reform Cause.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg pardon for intruding upon your valuable space, but consider the subject of sufficient importance to justify the experiment. Experience has taught me that it is not always safe to be too confident. Victory for once does not always assure continued success. The necessity of continued vigilance and watchfulness on the part of the Reformers is altogether too obvious to necessitate demonstration. The Ring element is not yet entirely eradicated from our Legislature. True, unlooked-for successes attended the efforts of the opponents of Tammany, and to all appearances an absolute cure was effected. Yet, similar to the extirpation of what is commonly known as the Canada thistle, when once firmly implanted, we must proceed cautiously and steadily, lest the enemy escape us. The consuetudinal effects attending cursory actions, are exceedingly lethiferous to reformation. It has afforded me not a little pleasure to read your scathing editorials in several recent issues, upon the pusillanimous propensities of Mr. ALVORD. His too hasty action has rather prematurely disclosed the proposed course of conduct for the Fentonites and Tammanites (or Tammanyites) this Winter. Their action thus far is in some sort an indication of the watchfulness which the Reform members will be obliged to exercise in order to secure results at all favorable. That we have gained the victory is admitted; unless we exercise sufficient caution the enemy will appropriate the spoils.

J. DEWITT MILLER.

FORT EDWARD, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1872.

Why Not?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have always thought you deserved a word of encouragement from every good citizen for your courageous, single-handed and successful fight with the Tammany thieves; but it is not for this reason I address you, but, simply, to say that your readers in this vicinity think that, under the circumstances of Messrs. J. J. ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR, &c., having indorsed their accounts as having faithfully and correctly disbursed the City funds, they ought to come forward and sign the bail bonds of Messrs. TWEED and CONNOLLY. We think here that they owe it to the City, after giving them that certificate, and thereby continuing them in power. I assure you their respectable names had great weight with the public, who thought you must be mistaken in the gravity of the charges made against them. No one doubts the responsibility of Mr. ASTOR to stand bail for a million of dollars, and it is the least reparation he can make an outraged community,—if the frauds cannot be proved he will not be the loser pecuniarily, and he would thereby show his sincerity. I do not understand that he has ever acknowledged to the public that he erred in giving that indorsement of what has since been proved to be fraudulent accounts.

This little village has to bear the opprobrium of being the depot of all the New-York thieves; but, I suppose, the aggregate crimes of that nature of those confined in our peculiar institution would sink into insignificance beside those of a few of the Tammany magnates, and beside this, the demoralization of their example has spread in all the rural districts. I write you this hasty line, as I assure it has been a matter of continued wonder why those gentlemen who publicly indorsed TWEED, CONNOLLY, &C., do not sign their bail bond, and put to an end that difficulty. A SUBSCRIBER.

And constant reader of the TIMES from its first issue.

SING SING, Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.

Fatal Result of an Affray.

VICTOR CLEMENS, twenty-six years of age, died, yesterday, in Bellevue Hospital, from effects of injuries received in an affray on the night of Dec. 30, at No. 324 East Twenty-eighth-street. JOSEPH RENCK and MATHEW KRONAN, the alleged assailants, were arrested at the time, and admitted to bail by the Magistrate at the Yorkville Court. Yesterday they were again arrested by Capt. LEARY, and locked up to await the result of an inquest by Coroner HERRMAN.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 19.

Several bills were introduced. Among them are: Amending the charter of the Union Home and School, of New-York. A bill making provision for local improvements by contract in New-York was reported. The bill providing for appeals from decisions of County Superintendents of the Poor was passed.

The Senate passed the remainder of the session in considering bills in Committee of the Whole, but passed upon none of general importance, and then adjourned till Monday evening next.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill prescribing the officers and employes of the Legislature, fixing their pay and regulating proceedings by investigating committees, was passed.

The Senate returned to the Assembly the concurrent resolution proposing an investigation in the office of the District-Attorney of New-York, with a message of nonconcurrence. Laid on the table.

AUDITING CLAIMS AGAINST NEW-YORK.

The House went into Committee, Mr. JACOBS in the chair, on the bill providing for the payment of certain claims on the City and County of New-York.

Mr. TWOMBLY offered a substitute, which provides for a Board of Audit to adjudicate on these claims. Mr. TWOMBLY said it was substantially the same as the bill agreed upon by the Committee on Cities in the Senate. It contains the features of the two bills he presented last Friday. On 1st January it was found appropriations had been exhausted, and many workmen were unpaid. There was also $6,000,000 bonds due, and $9,000,000 claims were filed against the City. There seemed to be nothing to meet this emergency. There was a bill introduced early in the session, but it was thought to contain too much power. It was necessary, however, to do something to save the credit of the City. The theory on which we started was to arrange a basis of settlement on a day certain, and then make a temporary arrangement to carry on the Government until the 1st of April. The urgency of some of these claims seems to call for speedy action. But it is charged that some of these claims were fraudulent, and it was determined to have a careful audit. There should be a Board of Audit to sift these claims, and then the question was who shall be this Board of Audit?

Mr. STRAHAN asked who he meant by "we."

Mr. TWOMBLY said everybody he had consulted with—Mr. GREEN and others.

Mr. STRAHAN asked if this bill came from the Financial Department of New-York.

Mr. TWOMBLY said the facts and figures came from that Department; therefore, he continued, as it was thought best to have a Board of Audit to consist of the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Controller, Commissioner of Public Works and President of the Park Commissioners; he thought that this was the best possible course to pursue.

Mr. HAWKINS hoped the substitute would not be adopted. He referred to the condition of the City and County Treasury when the present Controller took the position, and said it was imperatively necessary to provide the means called for. He detailed the claims now past due, and said he thought it was proper to confide the payment of these claims, if found correct, to the Controller. The claims the original bill provides for amount to $4,500,000. As to a Board of Audit, he called attention to the fact that one Board of Audit had spirited away over $6,000,000, and said that that Board was composed of similar officials to those the substitute provided for. He also said neither of these heads of departments had the time to act as a member of any Board of Audit. He said the substitute did not provide for all the claims; the $500,000 will not pay one-quarter of the claims standing against the City. The main reason why the original bill should be passed is that there are fifteen or twenty thousand people in New-York waiting with heavy hearts and tears in their eyes for us to pass this bill. Many of them have been obliged to go to the sharpers and take fifty per cent. of their honest claims so as to get money to keep them from starving. This fact alone ought to impel the members here to pass this plain and simple bill. If he had any objection to the original bill, it was because he was afraid the Controller of New-York might reject some of these claims; for he is, he thought, over careful.

Mr. ALBERGER opposed the substitute.

Mr. ALVORD said the original bill created a Board of Audit, and that Board consisted of the present Controller, a man held in high estimation, it is true, but he is Controller, and he may not be the Controller one day after the passage of this act, and another very different sort of a man may hold the position. The gentleman at the head of this Board of Audit stands high in public estimation, and the other members are all men of high standing for honesty and integrity, and they can pass upon these claims as satisfactorily as the Controller. This, too, can be said in favor of the substitute. If it is passed there will be but little difference to adjust. Nor is the Controller shorn of any power by this substitute. If he is convinced a claim is fraudulent, all he had to say is that he will not pay it, and there it ends.

Mr. H. SMITH hoped the substitute would not be adopted. He opposed it because it provided not only for the past, but the future; it provided for paying $6,500,000, instead of $4,500,000. He did not like this Board; it was too much like what had been done and which had resulted so disastrously. He was informed that there were 5,000 families in New-York in this inclement season struggling to keep the wolf from the door. Their situation appeals strongly to our sympathies. Let us provide for their necessities now, and then hereafter in a charter give the people of New-York the means of preventing such emergencies.

Mr. TWOMBLY explained that his substitute provided for the present urgent claim.

Mr. STRAHAN said the House is called to vote upon a substitute, the provisions of which are not known to many members. He denied that the substitute had received the judgment of the Senate. The original bill made all necessary provision, and when it was introduced a lobby came asking that they should have the power to audit these claims. In all well-organized governments it is the duty of the Controller to audit such claims. He had it from good authority that no bill which leaves out the executive officers of the City of New-York as auditors will receive the executive sanction. He was for passing a bill which will stop the fraudulent acts which New-York has suffered from. But to pass such a substitute as this will bring disgrace upon the House.

Mr. JUDD thought if there was ever a time to lay aside party considerations it was now; and so the Committee thought, when they reported this bill. He corrected the gentleman from Onondaga. It was not the Mayor who put Controller GREEN in his office. Controller GREEN held the confidence of the people of New-York, and why not then put this matter in his hands? He thought it entirely proper to give him the power to audit these claims, and let the others be attended to in another bill.

The Committee rose and reported progress, on motion of Mr. ALVORD, who stated that he would move to make it the special order again on Monday morning.

Mr. ALBERGER moved the House disagree from the report, and that the bill be ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ALVORD said he had made his motion in good faith; he did not want to see this bill rushed through hastily, and, therefore, hoped the bill would be taken up again.

Mr. ALBERGER retorted that the gentleman had moved to report progress, thus cutting off the debate. The fact was there was cause for haste in this matter. Thousands of poor people in New-York are calling upon us for relief, and it was our duty to hear their appeals. This was a bill simply providing for paying outstanding liabilities; that was all there was of it, and he could not see the least connection with party politics in the matter.

Mr. HAWKINS said neither of these bills provided for the future. He would, after the passage of this bill, make provision for the future by a Board of Audit consisting of citizens of New-York—experts, and not one of the heads of the Departments to be a member of it. Those officials cannot discharge this duty, and he gave notice if any bill were introduced here organizing a Board of Audit with a single head of a Department in it, he would oppose it.

Mr. FOLEY hoped there would be no delay on this matter.

After further discussion Mr. STRAHAN moved the previous question, which was ordered. The question was taken on ordering the bill to the third reading, which was lost, 33 to 55, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alberger, D. L. Babcock, J. H. Babcock, Badeau, Beckwith, Berry, Burritt, Crandall, Davidson, Eastman, Enos, Flammer, Foley, Ford, Geib, Griffin, Haight, Houghton, Hawkins, D. B. Hill, Hollister, Houghton, Judd, Kennedy, Lewis, Lippett, G. P. Lord, Lott, Lynde, Marcy, Morton, Mosher, Moulton, Niles, Osgood, Paige, Prince, Rice, Shepardson, Simms, Smith, Snyder, The Speaker, Springsteed, Strahan, Tompkins, A. L. Van Dusen, Whitbeck, White, Woodward, Wyman, Yeoman—52.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Aiken, Alvord, Bennett, Blair, J. D. Brown, Buell, Burns, Campbell, Cook, Couchman, Dunphy, Dykeman, Ely, Fowler, Goenta, Goss, Green, Gregory, Hart, A. L. Hayes, Healey, Herrick, A. Hill, Holdridge, Hungerford, Husted, Jacobs, Kingsland, Knapp, Kneffle, Lincoln, G. D. Lord, Loughran, Mackay, Moore, Moseley, Murdock, Oakley, Pierce, Preston, Ray, Roche, Rose, Sage, Smiley, Sniper, Squires, Tobey, Twombly, W. J. Van Dusen, Vedder, Wells, West and Whitaker—55.

Mr. ALVORD moved that the bill be made a special order for Monday evening next, and the final vote be taken at 8 o'clock. Agreed to.

FREE LIBRARIES.

Mr. G. D. LORD reported in favor of the bill for the incorporation of free public libraries.

Mr. HAWKINS introduced a bill providing for the widening of Washington-avenue, Brooklyn.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

The Philadelphia Mint.

Hon. R. W. TAYLOR, First Controller of the Treasury, has, at the request of Secretary BOUTWELL, made a long and careful investigation of the charges made against the management of the National Mint in Philadelphia, and the *Press* says, will report: "After listening to the testimony I find that there is nothing in the evidence which in the slightest degree impeaches the character of Gov. POLLOCK, the Director, or of Mr. SNOWDON, the Chief Coiner, in personal honor or official integrity."

GAMBETTA.

The Ex-Dictator's Latest Speech.

At a dinner recently given at Toulon in honor of M. GAMBETTA, who has been making a tour in the south of France, that gentleman replied to a toast, proposed by the Maire, in the following terms:

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the very flattering words which, in your name, the Maire has spoken of me. They far exceed any degree of merit which may be due to me in the execution of our common task, but I accept them without regarding them as having an exclusively personal application. Yes, citizens, if we have a right to carry our heads high after so many and such great disasters, it is because we are able to prove that in establishing the Republic upon the ruins of the Empire we were not influenced by any idea of personal egotism, for we never separated the country from the Republic. Notwithstanding the weaknesses and the mistakes that were committed—despite the treacheries even—we can say that our sole object, our sole anxiety, was to raise up and regenerate the country by a sincere application of democratic ideas and principles. We still retain those patriotic anxieties, because we believe that in the Republic alone are to be found the elements of our national salvation; because we believe that after the numberless misfortunes which monarchy has accumulated upon France it is by the new paths of real democracy, by the science of progress and the efficacious use of true liberty, that we can certainly accomplish the work of our regeneration; and it is on that account that we demand guarantees against the past; it is on that account that we desire not an experiment of a Republic, not a monarchy in disguise, not promises or quibbles, but the Republic at once." In a subsequent speech M. GAMBETTA said: "The Assembly has sworn that Paris should no longer be the head of France, and to consign to oblivion all our history, our glories, and our triumphs. It is now no longer a question only of fighting against the odious régime which fell in the mud of Sedan, and which you were the first in France to reject; it is a question of fighting against the coalitions of monarchical parties in that Assembly, which will not understand either the nature or the extent of its mission. It is requisite that your chosen representative—he who shall possess your confidence—should join with us in demanding the dissolution of that Assembly, whose reason of existence is daily expiring, which, born of a surprise, takes no heed of the warnings or the manifestations of the people's sovereignty."

FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

A Lion-Tamer Killed by Lions.

A "lion-tamer" attached to MANDERS' menagerie met with a dreadful death at Bolton on Wednesday night, Jan. 3. The Bolton *Evening News* gives the following account of the occurrence: A series of farewell performances were being given prior to the menagerie proceeding to Bury, and an extra performance was announced and took place at 10½ o'clock. Attached to the show was a man named THOMAS MACCARTE, whose professional appellation was "Massarti, the Lion-Tamer," and he at this extra performance entered the lions' den for the last time. MACCARTE was a young man, not more than thirty-four years old, but he had been associated with traveling exhibitions of this kind from a very early period. He had stern experience that ought to have taught him caution; he had previously lost an arm when performing with Messrs. BELL & MYERS' Circus at Liverpool. He had previously been trained by Messrs. BATTY as a lion tamer, and having joined them for a short time, he was engaged by the late Mr. MANDERS to succeed MACCOMMO. He was a very bold and adventurous man, and had been frequently cautioned respecting his rashness. The unfortunate man commenced his performances on Wednesday evening, when he was hardly in a proper condition to do so; and, having exhibited the gorilla and the serpents, he entered the lions' den. At this time it is calculated five or six hundred persons were present, and the five lions in the den were put through their performances with the usual success and applause. On all general occasions heated bars of iron and iron scrapers are in readiness, but on this fatal evening the matter had been neglected. The five lions were all powerful animals, and the unfortunate man, on entering the cage, noticed that a black-maned African lion—which had only so recently as Monday last bitten his hand—appeared very restive. He consequently fixed his eyes on it, and this in some degree diverted his attention from an Asiatic lion known by the name of "Tyrant," against whom he had been cautioned only that morning to keep carefully to his instructions. It is necessary here to note that when performing lions are tamed there is a line drawn, or what is known as "the office," in technical phraseology, by which the beasts are taught to regard that line as a limit beyond which the performer must not pass, knowing, if he does so, the consequences to be expected are most dangerous. The presumption is that this line was overstepped, and Mrs. MANDERS' opinion, whose experience in these matters, and who suggests this as a primary cause, is entitled to consideration. The "office" having been passed, MACCARTE, who was attired as a Roman gladiator, was returning his falchion to its sheath, and slipping, fell on the floor of the den. Tyrant fastened on him, seizing him by the haunches, and then the African lion fastened on to his armless shoulder. MACCARTE immediately called upon the keepers for help, and meanwhile to fire. He then drew the short Roman blade which formed part of his costume, and commenced fighting desperately with the lion Tyrant, thrusting the sword into its face, mouth and eyes. The crowd, as is usual in such cases, crowded panic-stricken around, and effectually prevented the approach of the men who were used to the habits of the animals. The shouts of the audience, the desperate and manful struggle of the fated man, and the smell of the blood which was streaming from the buttocks of MACCARTE incited the other animals, and their savage instincts was awakened. A third lion—an Abyssinian one—seized him by the ribs, and then a five-year-old lion, and an especial favorite of the lion tamer, caught him by the head, literally scalping him, the flesh hanging down his neck. The treacherous favorite had no sooner accomplished this work than he returned quietly to his corner. The deadly struggle progressed, and Mr. BIRCHALL, who had from the first been most active, placed iron scrapers in the fires to heat them. Pistols and guns were discharged, but they, unfortunately, were only loaded with blank cartridge, and the blazing of gunpowder failed to drive the animals from their quarry. The Police went in generous haste, and with a full appreciation of the danger of the man to the neighboring shows where firearms could be obtained, and returned after a minute's delay; but that delay seemed an age, and the toy weapons that are used at rifle galleries were discharged in rapid succession. Meanwhile the irons were heated, an iron shutter to separate the animals in the cage when an opportunity offered was in readiness, and Mr. BIRCHALL and an assistant succeeded in beating off three of the animals, the fifth, having in the time scented and tasted the blood which streamed out of the carriage, added his fangs to those which had already played such havoc with the human form prostrate before them. The sliding door was pushed in, three of the animals, being driven away with hot irons, were separated, and then the lion that had seized MACCARTE by the shoulder was driven in a corner. The shutter was partially opened to drive him among the others, when a fourth infuriated beast seized him just above the boot, and dragged him in again among them. Then the frightful work went on for a few sickening and horrifying moments, every person present fearing to see him torn to pieces, and Mrs. MANDERS, who is slowly recovering from a paralytic affection, by a great effort crawled out as it were, but by her clear head and experience gave prompt directions. Hot irons were now available, and the brutes being driven off by these most terrifying weapons, the poor and almost pulseless piece of humanity was drawn out from the place it was fated he never more should enter. He sustained sufficient sensibility to speak to his warm-hearted colleagues a few faint words, praying them not to take him away to receive medical aid, as he knew that he was a dead man. His anxious friends, with the kindness which is always so beautifully manifested toward each other by men engaged in this kind of occupation, carried him tenderly, although they might have guessed that their efforts would too soon prove to be fruitless, to the Infirmary, where, after a few moments, he breathed his last, after muttering a few incoherent sentences. Mr. MOORE, the house-surgeon, with his assistants, were on the spot, and every available appliance that could be suggested was ready for use, but the poor "gladiator" had been "wounded unto death," and had passed beyond the reach of pharmacy. As the shattered frame was borne past Mrs. MANDERS, he faintly waived his hand and gave her an expressive look, which conveyed the words that he was past all hope of aid. Many of the shots fired entered the bodies of the animals, and they received great injuries before they were driven off their prey. The scene in the menagerie can only be figured by those who were present, and cannot be imagined by those whose better fortune it was to be absent from so terrible a scene. It may not be uninteresting to state that the lion "Tyrant" is three and a half years old, and had been brought up from a whelp by Mrs. MANDERS. The animal having been a favorite, it was, during the early days of its training, allowed to run about that portion of the caravan used as a habitation, and it freely gambolled with its mistress. Another peculiarity is that the sire of this particular animal was the one that nearly worried MACCOMMO some time ago.

We learn from inquiry at the Infirmary that the only arm the deceased had was streaked with deep gashes from the shoulder to the hand. The scalp was torn right back, and from the hips to the knees, where he was seized from behind, the muscles are completely torn out, leaving the skin in the condition, as it were, of an empty bag. There are pieces of flesh gone from the ribs, and the bones of the pelvis, which are the strongest in the human frame, have had pieces bitten clean out.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 19.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Jan. 19—P. M.

There was a stiffer feeling in the Gold Room this Afternoon at 109⅛@109½ ⅌ cent. sales, after a dull demand through the early part of the day at 108⅞@109 ⅌ cent. The cause of the advance was not made public, though the demand for the Custom-house this week is large, and the Cash Gold on the market so reduced by the daily payments for duties as to make it easy to carry over balances at 3 ⅌ cent. interest. The Foreign Exchanges were fairly supported at 109½@109¾ ⅌ cent. for Saturday's steamer, 60 days London. A further negotiation of about $5,000,000 for the Central Pacific Company is reported from Frankfort today. It was made on the Land Grant and First Mortgage Bonds of the San Joaquin Valley Division, which are said to have been placed in Frankfort through Messrs. PHILIP SPEYER & Co.

The Stock Market opened under renewed excitement in the Union Pacific, Western Telegraph, and Pacific Mail, and these favorites, for the time, of the *Bull* speculators, carried up the general list, though on less important transactions. About 2 o'clock there was a break, in the Hall of the Exchange, in Erie Stock, down to 34@33⅞@33½ ⅌ cent., on a heavy pressure to sell, and the suddenness of the movement and the extent of the sales seemed to stagger the whole Railway Market. The transactions of the day in Union Pacific were extraordinary in amount—full 75,000 shares—and the activity of the Stock is said to have relation to a contest for control at the Annual Election of the Company in March. The advance in Western Telegraph was 1¾@2¼ ⅌ cent. as marked on the registered sales at the Exchange Board. Among the active Western Roads, North-west Common, Ohios and Rock Island were prominent. The Pacific Mortgages were less firm than yesterday. Union Firsts sold down to 93¼@93 ⅌ cent., and the Centrals left off 102⅞@102¼ ⅌ cent. The old Western Mortgages were in very general demand for home investment, and most of them are on the advance in price. The Southern State Bonds were active on South Carolinas, which sold up to 30⅛ ⅌ cent., but subsequently fell back to 29¼@30 ⅌ cent.; Tennessees continued steady at 66@66¼ ⅌ cent.

In the Public Funds a fair business was done, and the prices are marked steady by the prominent dealers at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Customs receipts at the Treasury for the day are $565,000; making $3,250,000 for the five days of the week.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night.

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 19.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	110	110
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅜	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112¼	112¼
American Gold	109	109⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98⅛	97⅞
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	94⅛	93⅝
Reading	113⅞	113⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111¼	111⅛
North-west Common	74⅛	74⅛
North-west Preferred	93⅜	93⅛
Pacific Mail	59⅛	58⅞
St. Paul Preferred	82⅛	82¾
St. Paul Common	58⅛	57⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	49⅛	48⅞
Toledo and Wabash	74⅛	74⅛
Western Telegraph	73⅛	75⅛
Erie	34⅞	33½
Union Pacific	36⅛	36
Lake Shore	92⅛	91⅞
Lake Shore Scrip	89⅛	88⅞

At the very close the market for the Railways and Miscellaneous Stocks was dull and feverish.

The Public Funds of the United States closed as follows at the Boards:

[illegible]

*Ex-Dividend.

The following are the latest quotations for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board:

[illegible]

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19.

Gold receipts	$1,196,044 09
Gold payments	592,005 30
Gold balance	66,023,800 35
Currency receipts	245,781 73
Currency payments	1,376,363 67
Currency balance	7,140,674 80
Customs	565,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99	99¼
City 6s, new	100½	100⅝
Camden and Amboy	128½	129⅛
Pennsylvania Central	60⅝	60⅞
Reading	114⅛	114⅜
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	61
Catawissa Preferred	46⅝	47
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅞	26⅞
Northern Central	40	40½
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93⅛

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 3d of January gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,126,174	Increase	[illegible]
Public deposits	7,367,901	Decrease	1,715,222
Other deposits	25,024,583	Increase	2,394,936
Government securities	14,096,445	Decrease	4,530
Other securities	20,960,268	Increase	4,000,111
Notes unemployed	13,991,105	Decrease	690,030

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,645,410, being an increase of £1,013,080, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £25,291,761, and showing an increase of £375,939, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England, and the prices of Consols and French Rentes, with the corresponding week of last year:

[illegible]

BANK OF FRANCE—JAN. 4.

[illegible]

It is creditable to the financial agents and wealthy friends of the State of Alabama at Montgomery, the Capital of the State, that $240,000 in Gold was promptly advanced to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., to pay the January Interest on the direct and indorsed bonds issued to the Alabama and Chattanooga Road. It is equally creditable to the State that this advance has been reimbursed out of the current collections for taxes.

The Wabash Road earned in the

Second week of January	$86,735
Same week, 1871	82,480
Increase	$16,255

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $3,261,722; amount marketed, $3,280,756.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & Co. are now selling the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. gold interest, and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and equipments, and on more than twenty-three thousand acres of land to every mile of track, or five hundred acres of land to each $1,000 bond. The highest current price will be paid for United States five-twenties, and all other marketable securities received in exchange.

Many holders of five-twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished by JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington, and by most banks and bankers throughout the country.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX.

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo. (an important railway centre) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four Dollars per acre, and requires all the proceeds to be paid over to the Trustees under the Mortgage for the direct and exclusive purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice; and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 103½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, redeemable 1st July, 1900, principal and interest guaranteed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, for sale at ninety and accrued interest from Jan. 1, by the

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

FOREIGN BANKING.

An American banking-house would be glad to make arrangements with an individual or firm engaged in the foreign banking business, with a view of facilitating their mutual interests.
Address Box No. 179 Post-office, New-York.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 92½ and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 19, 1872.

Trade in horned Cattle at Weehawken Yards was brisk, prices ranged from 9¼c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 9 cwt., on 54 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt., net quality, from poor to good, with some choice Steers. On this forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, the Cattle train due did not arrive on time, so in the end of the market business was pushed, and most of the fresh Cattle were sold off, although butchers were slow to give the prices asked, and they only bought for to-morrow's customers. The expected advance in freights is likely to cause a heavy run of Cattle next week, as the change takes effect early in February. Horned Cattle ranged from common to choice, prices from 10c.@13c. ⅌ lb., with Bulls at 5c. ⅌ lb., live weight; weights from 5 cwt. to 10 cwt. generally estimated weights. Sheep were steady from [illegible]. Hogs rather dull; live weight, 4⅛c.@5c. ⅌ lb.; City-dressed from 6c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb.; largest sales effected at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb. Bacon Pigs, 7c. ⅌ lb.; Western Dressed, 5⅛c.@6c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

[illegible]

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. PIDCOCK sold late yesterday afternoon and this forenoon, 89 Pennsylvania Sheep, average weight 84 lbs. ⅌ head, at $7 20 ⅌ cwt.; 382 Ohio Sheep, weight [illegible] [illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards, 595 head of horned Cattle, 962 Sheep, 1,752 Hogs, both Sheep and Hogs on transit to New-York City.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today, 1,498 head of horned Cattle, 3,705 Hogs, 5,102 Sheep.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—WHEAT dull and unchanged; No 1 Spring, $1 26@$1 26½; No. 2 Spring, $1 21½; No. 3 Spring, $1 10; No. 2 Spring, seller February, $1 21½; seller March, $1 24½@$1 25½. CORN opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 Mixed, 40¼c.; Rejected, 38c.@38c.; Mixed, February, 40¾c. OATS dull and a shade lower; No. 2 at 33¼c.; seller February, 32¼c.@32½c. RYE quiet, but a shade higher; No. 2 at 67¼c.@68c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Spring, 60c.@62½c.; No. 3 Spring, 48c.@49½c.; No. 2 Spring, seller February, 60½c. PORK opened firm, but closed dull at $12 65; seller February, $12 75; March, $12 90 @$13. LARD steady at $9 50; seller February, $9 35. HAMS in pickle unchanged. Green MEATS quiet and unchanged. Bulk MEATS quiet and unchanged. BACON steady and unchanged. HOGS—Dealers apart; sales at $4 30@$4 50. Dressed HOGS quiet and weak at $4 50@$4 85. WHISKY, 87c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 102,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley, 25,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—FLOUR meagre; shipping facilities check business; prices unchanged. WHEAT—Spring dull; No. 2, $1 30; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 53. CORN dull and unchanged; Mixed, on track, 40c.; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator this side, 40c.@40½c. OATS dull and unchanged; Mixed, on track, 35c.@35½c.; No. 2, in elevator, 37c. BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Spring, Iowa, 62½c. RYE quiet at 73c., on track. WHISKY easier at 87½c.@88c. PORK quiet at $12 75. Dry-salted MEATS dull and unchanged, only a small order trade. BACON dull and unchanged. LARD lower; sales at 8¼c. for Country Steam; 8¾c. for City. Live HOGS dull; shippers, $3 50@$3 90; Packing lots, $3 90@$4 15. CATTLE active at $3 50@$5; some fancy lots at $6 75@$8. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,200 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Jan. 19.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 52; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 70. CORN dull; sales, 2,400 bushels on private terms. BARLEY held at $1@$1 03 for Up-lake Canada. RYE nominally 85c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $1 30 for Bolted; $1 35 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $25; shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 89c.@89½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 45c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 19.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT in limited demand; No. 1 at $1 23¾; No. 2 at $1 21½. OATS steady; No. 2 at 32¼c. CORN in good demand; No. 2 Mixed at 40⅛c. RYE firm and scarce; No. 1 at 67½c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Fall, 60c. Live HOGS dull and nominal at $4@$4 10. PORK quiet and unchanged; sales at $12 85. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—COTTON active and firmer; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 8,303 bales; gross, 8,484 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,188 bales; to Havre, 4,033 bales; sales, 9,000 bales; stock, 198,539 bales; net receipts of the week, 47,489 bales; gross, 53,467 bales; exports to Great Britain, 32,345 bales; to Cork, 3,290 bales; to Havre, 11,449 bales; to Bremen, 3,494 bales; to Malaga, 1,341 bales; to Barcelona, 1,163 bales; to San Sebastian, 640 bales; to Vera Cruz, 124 bales; coastwise, 3,108 bales; sales of the week, 35,500 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 19.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 2,747 bales; gross receipts, 2,751 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,435 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 64,568 bales; net receipts of the week, 14,348 bales; gross, 14,350 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,663 bales; to the Continent, 580 bales; to Genoa, 1,600 bales; coastwise, 3,435 bales; sales of the week, 11,200 bales.

BUFFALO, Jan. 19.—Rail SHIPMENTS, none. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT neglected; generally held out of the market. CORN dull and heavy; sales of 2,100 bushels No. 2 Western at 66c. in Erie Railway elevator. OATS inactive; quoted at about 45c. RYE, BARLEY, PEAS, SEEDS—No sales and demand very light. PORK dull at $12 50. LARD dull at 9c.@9½c. HIGHWINES inactive; quoted at 2c. lower than New-York going rates.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19.—COTTON advancing; Middling, 21¾c.; net receipts, 1,667 bales; gross, 1,698 bales; exports coastwise, 2,441 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 36,652 bales; net receipts of the week, 12,189 bales; gross, 12,190 bales; exports to the Continent, 595 bales; coastwise, 7,843 bales; sales of the week, 3,600 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 19.—COTTON in fair demand, held firm; Middling, 21c.@21¼c.; net receipts, 2,354 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,763 bales; coastwise, 648 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 79,078 bales; net receipts of the week, 19,336 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,972 bales; to the Continent, 3,321 bales; coastwise, 4,697 bales; sales of the week, 10,000 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 19, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	22	Rosin, bbls.	3,614
Broom-corn, bales	46	Pork, pkgs.	616
Cotton, bales	1,326	Beef, pkgs.	242
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	70	Cut-meats, pkgs.	4,238
Dried Apples, bush.	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs.	171
Eggs, bbls.	383	Lard, pkgs.	2,341
Flour, bbls.	8,714	Lard, kegs	1,120
Wheat, bushels	1,300	Stearine, pkgs.	162
Corn, bushels	16,900	Butter, pkgs.	2,196
Oats, bushels	32,625	Cheese, pkgs.	2,729
Malt, bushels	7,550	Tallow, pkgs.	328
Grass-seed, bags	694	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,790
Beans, bbls.	49	Pea-nuts, bags	770
Peas, bushels	2,300	Pecans, pkgs.	2,404
Corn-meal, bbls.	117	Starch, boxes	700
Corn-meal, bags	420	Tobacco, hhds.	21
Hides, No.	563	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	9
Hides, bales	16	Whisky, bbls.	686
Leather, sides	3,767	Wool, bales	73
Moss, bales	33	Oil, bbls.	100
Spirits Turp., bbls.	49	Spelter, slabs	803
Tar, bbls.	210		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Sea Star*, for Cork and orders—33,580 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Suez*, for Cork and orders—26,313 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Freya*, for Cork and orders—14,373 bushels Corn.

By the brig *J. W. Greaves*, for Cork and orders—12,381 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Mercurio*, for Queenstown and orders—28,979 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Iron Age*, for Cadiz—7,639 lbs. Lard, 10,251 lbs. Bacon, 20 bbls. Beef, 50 boxes Florida Water, 2,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 217,440 Staves.

By the schooner *M. A. Williams*, for Port-au-Prince—2,500 boxes Soap, 5,500 lbs. Lard, 20 bbls. Potatoes, 20 bbls. Onions, 200 bbls. Flour, 11 cases Preserves, 4 pkgs. Bread, 10 pkgs. Furniture, 150 bbls. Pork, 201 quintals Codfish, 50 bbls. Mackerel, 2,500 lbs. Butter, 506 lbs. Cheese, 1,075 lbs. Hams, 50 boxes Sugar, 50 boxes Candles.

By the schooner *Nellie Scott*, for Cienfuegos—5,000 Shooks and Staves, 65,000 Hoops.

By the brig *Shasta*, for Havana—400 tons Stone, 300 bales Hay.

By the steamer *Rising Star*, for China—4 cases Machinery, 4 bales Sheeting, 2 cases Clothing. For Aspinwall—145 cases Canned Goods, 5 pkgs. Rope, 7,012 lbs. Butter, 50 cases Candles, 73 pkgs. Clothing, 136 cases Oil, 170 bbls. Flour, 102 cases Sewing-machines, 223 pkgs. Drugs, 74 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 193 pkgs. Hardware, 76 cases Furniture, 149 bbls. Sugar, 69 pkgs. Rope, 90 pkgs. Machinery, 40 bbls. Potatoes, 27 bbls. Beef, 100 rolls Cinnamon, 370,326 lbs. Lard, 250 boxes Soap, 40 plates Iron, 236 pkgs. Paint, 100 bales Tobacco, 220 Boiler Tubes, 11 cases Powder, 6 pieces Oak. For Kingston—65 pkgs. Tobacco, 7,705 lbs. Butter, 45 bdls. Paper, 8 cases Milk, 14 pkgs. Clothing, 3 cases Chairs, 35 cases Drugs, 24 cases Can Goods, 40 bbls. Onions, 5 bbls. Tongues, 1,190 lbs. Cheese, 23 pkgs. Fish, 50 bbls. Crackers, 12 bbls. Apples, 1,480 lbs. Hams, 25 bbls. Meal.

And from Philadelphia, for Bilboa, by the brig *Sappo*—32,212 gallons Refined Petroleum....By the bark *Hiram*, for Cork, for orders—20,000 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Have been selling, slowly, at previous prices, including Pots, at $8 75@$9 25, and Pearls at $11 @$11 50, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet but steady at 34c.@34½c. for the best samples of Yellow.

BRICKS—Though inactive, have been quoted strong in price, including Common Pale at $6 50@$7; North River, $10@$11 50; Jersey, $8 75@$9 50; Croton, $12@$13; and Philadelphia Front, $32@$35, ⅌ thousand.

COAL—Has been in comparatively limited demand, including Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal at $18; do. House do., $20; Newcastle Gas, $8 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4 50@$6 ⅌ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—There has been a good inquiry for Rio at firm prices; sales, 4,000 bags by the *Jane Goodyear*, on private terms. Other sales were reported but without reliable particulars. In other than Rio there has been a moderate movement in progress within our previous range.

COTTON—There has been a good demand noted for early delivery, with a farther rise of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., closing buoyantly; sales, 2,684 bales, including 428 bales to shippers, 1,482 bales to spinners, 106 bales to speculators, and 650 bales in transit. For forward delivery the demand has been quite brisk, on an excited and buoyant market, prices showing a further improvement of ⅛c.@3-16c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 18,700 bales, (4,300 bales last evening and 12,400 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for January, 400 bales at 21⅞c.; February, 100 bales at 21 1-16c., 500 bales at 21⅛c., 400 bales at 21 3-16c., 200 bales at 22c., 700 bales at 21⅞c., 200 bales at 21 15-16c., 200 bales at 22c.; March, 600 bales at 22⅛c., 500 bales at 22½c., 400 bales at 22 9-16c.; April, 100 bales at 22⅜c., 100 bales at 22 5-16c., 300 bales at 21⅞c., 200 bales at 22c., 200 bales at 22 15-16c.; May, 200 bales at 22 13-16c.; June, 100 bales at 22½c., 100 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22 13-16c. And today, for January, 100 bales at 21⅜c., 200 bales at 21⅝c.; February, 400 bales at 22c., 1,900 bales at 22⅛c., 300 bales at 22 1-16c., 100 bales at 22c., 900 bales at 22⅛c., 300 bales at 22 1-16c., 500 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22 1-16c., 900 bales at 22⅛c.; March, 900 bales at 22⅜c., 700 bales at 22 13-16c., 900 bales at 22⅜c., 300 bales at 22⅜c., 300 bales at 22 11-16c., 300 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22 9-16c., 300 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22 11-16c.; April, 2,300 bales at 23c., 100 bales at 22⅞c., 100 bales at 22 13-16c., 100 bales at 22⅞c.; May, 600 bales at 23c., 300 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 23 1-16c., 200 bales at 23c. Exchange—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales January for 100 bales February. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: January, 21 3-16c.; February, 21.83c.; March, 22.13c.; April, 22.64c.; May, 22 19-32c. The receipts at this port today were 1,329 bales, including 335 from Wilmington, 151 from Fernandina, 189 from Indianola and 655 per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 18,000 bales, and for the week were 122,150 bales, against 91,013 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,641,920 bales, against 2,048,024 bales same time 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅛	19⅝	19⅝	20
Good Ordinary	21	21	21½	21⅝
Low Middling	21⅞	22	22⅛	22⅛
Middling	22⅜	22⅝	22⅞	23
Good Middling	23	23⅛	23⅜	23⅝

Liverpool.

	Week ending Jan. 19, '72. Bales.	Week ending Jan. 20, '71. Bales.
Sales of the week	120,000	88,520
Of which exporters took	18,000	12,110
Of which speculators took	28,000	6,320
Total import of week	61,000	61,473
Of which American	31,000	73,025
Total stock	519,000	572,460
Of which American	171,000	264,160
Actual export	10,000	7,085
Amount afloat	338,000	374,000
Of which American	169,000	266,000

Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool, Jan. 20, 1871 ... 7⅞d.

Price of Middling Uplands in New-York, Jan. 19, 1872 ... 15⅞c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull, and quoted weaker and irregular in price. The unfavorable foreign reports have been against free export purchases. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,460 bbls., all sold, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 30; inferior to good Extra State, $6 60@$6 85; good to fancy at $6 85@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, at $6 50@$6 80; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 70@$7 ⅌ bbl.

Southern Flour has been in light demand since our last at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., at $6 20@$8 25 for ordinary to very good, $8 25@$10 65 for very good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request in a jobbing way at $4 15@$5 15 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal has been sparingly sought after and quoted heavy at $3 60@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 70@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine.

FISH—Have been moderately sought after within our previous range, including Dry Cod at $5 25@$6 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $12@$17 50; No. 2 do., $10@$12; No. 3 do., $6@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 25c. for Scale, and 30c. for No. 1, ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, $1 10 ⅌ keg.

FRUIT—Trade in all kinds has been quite dull on the basis of previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted less attention, and has been quoted easier and irregular in price, the unfavorable foreign advices operating against values, and checking the export call. Spring has been in limited request, and the bids have been generally much below the views of holders, who have been unwilling to make important concessions. For strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, a bid of $1 53 ⅌ bushel was reported. In Winter Wheat the dealings have been light at about former figures. There has been some inquiry from export buyers, but the bids have been generally unsatisfactory, and but few trades were reported. The demand from millers was on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last, of 21,000 bushels at $1 77 for prime White Michigan, afloat, for shipment, and $1 62@$1 65 for red and amber Pennsylvania and Western, part to arrive....New Corn has been less freely dealt in, and quoted a fraction cheaper, closing tamely. Old Corn has been held with confidence at prices above the views of buyers, and has been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 70,000 bushels at 72c.@75c. for new do., in lots, closing at about 72½c.@73c. for average samples, and 73½c.@74c. for Prime do.; 74c.@75c. for new and old Mixed Western; 76c. (nominally,) for prime old Mixed Western, in store; 73c.@74½c. for Yellow Western; 75c.@77c. for White Western; 73c.@74c. for Yellow Southern, 80c. @90c. for White Southern, the latter rate for extra choice, ⅌ bushel....Rye, Barley, and Barley-malt have been inactive, the dealings having been unimportant, at about previous nominal quotations....Oats have been depressed and cheaper, on a limited movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,500 bushels at 54½c.@55½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 53c.@53½c. for do. in store; 53c.@55c. for do., from track; 52½c.@54½c. for Black; 55c.@57c. for ordinary to very choice Western and White Ohio, from track, in store, and afloat, ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Bagging has been in fair request and firm in price, with sales reported of 200 bales native on private terms; 1,000 rolls domestic at 15c. 30 days' credit; 700 rolls do. for forward delivery, at 17c.

HAY—Bale Hay had been offered rather reservedly, and has been in fair demand at from $1 35@$1 40 for shipping, and $1 50@$1 60 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 95c.@$1 20. Straw has been quiet at from 75c. ... $1 25 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The main call has been for Jute and Jute Butts at uniform prices. We quote: American at $160 for Undressed, and $260@$270 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Russian, $225@$230, gold, ⅌ ton; Manila, 13½c.@13¾c.; Sisal, 11½c.@11¾c., gold; Jute, 4½c.@6½c., gold; Jute Butts, 3⅛c.@3½c., currency, ⅌ lb. Sales, 300 bales Jute Butts at 3⅜c., currency, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have met with a fair sale on the basis of previous quotations; 4,100 Montevideo were sold at 24⅛c., gold, ⅌ lb.

HOPS—Under favorable foreign reports, and light offerings of the better qualities, prices have been quoted decidedly stronger, though the demand has not been active. The week's receipts have been 165 bales. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 20c.@65c.; crop of 1870 at 10c.@35c.; and older growths at 5c.@15c., ⅌ lb.; old Californians, 5c.@30c.; English, 50c.@65c.; Belgians, 50c.@55c.; Bavarians, 75c.@85c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—With values essentially unchanged, a light general business has been reported. Eastern Laths, $3 30 ⅌ thousand.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been strong in price, and in good demand; sales, 400,000 lbs. at 28c., cash, and 28¼c. for February delivery. Pig-iron has been held with much confidence, on reduced offerings, but has been less active. Other kinds have been in fair demand at firm rates. Sales have been reported since our last, of 100 tons Glengarnock Pig, from dock, at $38 50, with No. 1 American Pig quoted at $38; 2,000 tons Glendon Forge, and 200 tons Scrap on private terms. Lead, spelter, and Zinc as before. Pig-tin dull at former figures. Tin Plates have been in fair demand and firm; sales, 1,000 boxes assorted Charcoal at $10; 500 boxes Charcoal Terne at $8 87½, and 250 boxes B. C. Coke Terne at $7 87½, gold, ⅌ box.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been purchased to the extent of 845 bbls., part at auction, at from 45c.@ [illegible] ⅌ gallon; market firm. Foreign dull and irregular.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has attracted more attention, chiefly from export buyers, and has been quoted up to $4 10@$4 75 for Strained; sales, 5,430 bbls., in lots, at the quoted rates; also, 300 bbls. No. 2 at $4 85@$5 25 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar has been quiet, but steady; 100 bbls. Wilmington were sold at $3 75 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in request on the basis of 70c., but holders have been claiming higher prices, checking business; sales 130 bbls. at 70c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 70c. for merchantable; Rosin, $4 50@$11 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window-glass. Tar, $3@$3 87½. Pitch $4 @$4 87½.

OILS—Trade has been generally dull, but holders have been firm in their views. Linseed has been in exceptionally good request, partly for forward delivery, at buoyant prices. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@80c.; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached at $1 75; Lard-oil, Fall and Winter, at 95c.@98c.; Red Oil at 60c. @65c.; Linseed-oil at 75c., in job lots; Olive Oil at $1 30 @$1 35, in casks; Menhaden at 55c.; Extra Refined Seal at 72½c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil at 53½c.; Yellow, 65c.@67½c.; White, 75c.@77½c., ⅌ gallon; Tallow-oil, 77½c.@82c.; Palm-oil, 9c.@9¼c.

PETROLEUM—There has been very little call noted from any source, and values have been quoted less firm, closing in favor of purchasers....Refined quoted nominal here at about 23½c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia, for early delivery, at 22½c.@22¾c.... Refined in cases at 28c.@28½c.....Crude in bulk weak at 12c.@13½c. ⅌ gallon; sales were rumored of 1,500 bbls. on private terms. Shipping Crude at 16c.... Naphtha, 12½c.@13¼c., in shipping order....The Creek quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted about steady as to price, for early delivery, but has been in very limited request. For City Prime Mess, of choice brand, there has been some call for export, at extreme rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 420 bbls.; early delivery, at $13 37@$13 50 for old Western Mess; $13 37½ for job lots of new Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Prime and $16 to $18 for fancy lots of new City Prime Mess; $18@$18 25 for new Extra Prime ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery a pretty fair demand has been noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 25@$14 37 seller March; sales, 1,250 bbls. ....Dressed Hogs have been in quite limited request and quoted weak at 5⅞c.@6⅛c. for City, and 5⅛c.@5¾c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cut-meats have been very quiet since our last, on the basis of 8½c.@9½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5¼c.@5⅝c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Sales, 120 pkgs....Bacon has been less active at about former quotations, with sales reported of 1,600 boxes, including for early delivery here 60 boxes Long Clear at 7½c.; 315 boxes Short Clear at 7⅛c.@7½c., chiefly at 7⅜c.; 37½c. for favorite cuts; 100 boxes Short Rib at 7c.; for forward delivery here, 250 boxes Short Clear, seller February and March, at 7½c.; for forward delivery at Chicago, 250 boxes light Cumberland, seller February, at 5½c.; 700 boxes Short Clear, seller March, at 6⅛c.@6⅛c.; and for early delivery at Milwaukee, 200 boxes Short Rib, at 6c. ⅌ lb....Lard has been in less request and rather weak in price, though the offerings have been moderate. Sales have been reported of 1,280 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅜c.@9 7-16c. for prime to choice Western Steam; 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Kettle-rendered; 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for prime to choice City; 9c. for No. 1, and 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been moderately active at about steady prices, with sales reported here of 1,000 tcs. Western, seller February, at 9⅜c., 2,000 tcs., seller March, at 9 11-16c.@9⅞c., and 1,000 tcs., seller April, at 9⅞c. ⅌ lb. ....Beef has been in moderate request at from $7 50@ $10 50 for Mess, and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 175 bbls., in lots. Tierce Beef continues inactive at $16@$19 for old and new prime Mess, and $17 50 @$22 50 for India Mess, and $24@$26 for City Extra do. ⅌ tierce; sales, 150 tcs....Beef Hams have been in moderate demand and firm at $24@$26 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 75 bbls....Nothing really new in Butter or Cheese.

RICE—Has been quoted steadier and has been more salable in a jobbing way, including Carolina at $8 25@$8 75; Rangoon at $6 75@$7 12½, and Patna at $7 37½@$7 62½, ⅌ 100 lbs.; sales, 90 tcs. Carolina and 630 bags East India, within the range.

SEEDS—Clover has been steady and moderately inquired for; 1,870 bags were reported sold at 11⅛@11⅜c. for Indiana and Michigan; 10¾c. for mixed samples, and 10⅛c.@10¼c. for Ohio. Nothing new in other kinds.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted firm, on a moderate business; sales, 637 hhds., 400 bbls., 1,301 boxes, 25,298 bags and 900 baskets, including 175 hhds. slightly-damaged Clayed at 9⅛c.; 280 hhds. Demerara, to the trade, at 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; 192 hhds., 400 bbls. and 295 boxes French Island on private terms; 300 boxes Clayed Havana, about No. 12, at 9⅞c.; 685 boxes Molasses Sugar, and low-grade Clayed, about No. 9, at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; 316 boxes Derosne, about No. 11½, at 10 3-16c.; 25,000 bags Manila (disposed of some days since, but not previously reported,) at about 8c.; 900 baskets Java at about 9½c. ⅌ lb. Further deliveries of 677 boxes Centrifugal were made on contract. Quotations unchanged. Refined steady, though not active.

TALLOW &C.—Prime stock has been offered less freely and has been rather quiet, but firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 lbs. at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for fair ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9⅜c. for the best samples; also, 51,000 lbs. prime Stearine, in hhds and tcs., at 9c.@9¼c., and 210 tcs. Grease at 6⅛c.@8⅛c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been a very moderate trade reported in all kinds at unaltered prices; sales, 200 hhds. Kentucky at 7⅛c.@12c.; 100 cases Ohio Seed Leaf on private terms; 100 cases Seed Leaf, in lots, at 20c.@65c., and 200 bales Havana at 95c.@$1 10, ⅌ lb. Manufactured quiet at former figures.

WOOL—Both Domestic Fleece and Pulled have been in fair request and buoyant in price, on limited offerings of stock. Many holders insist on a further advance, which buyers are unwilling to pay, hence business is somewhat restricted. California and Texas Wool has been inquired for more freely, partly on speculative account, at full rates. Foreign Wool moved with a pretty steady sale at the ruling figures.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 150 bbls., in lots, at 91c. ⅌ gallon. Market firm but quiet.

FREIGHTS—There has been less animation in the line of berth freights. The Grain movement has been on a restricted scale. The offerings of Cotton, Provisions and Naval Stores have been moderate. Rates have not varied materially. In the chartering line there has been a restricted business reported, with the chief call for vessels for the Petroleum and Naval Store trade, and some little inquiry for vessels for Grain, Staves, and general cargo, at about former quotations. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 1,340 bales Cotton at ¼d., by steam, and 3-16d., by sail, ⅌ lb.; 22,000 bushels Grain, in bags, by sail, at 5¼d. ⅌ bushel; 360 tcs. Lard and 3,250 boxes Bacon, at 30s. by sail, and, in part, 30s. by steam, chiefly by sail; 20 hhds. Tallow and 120 tons Heavy Goods, by sail, and 400 boxes Cheese, by steam, on private terms; also a British bark, 373 tons, for general cargo, on private terms. For London, by sail, 250 bbls. Rosin, at 2s. 6d. ⅌ 280 lbs.; and by steam, 250 tcs. Pork, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; 500 bags Clover-seed, at 30s.; and 1,500 boxes Cheese, at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow, 1,000 bags Clover-seed, by steam, at 30s. ⅌ ton. For Cork and orders, a German bark, 331 tons, with 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, (a re-charter,) on private terms. For an Irish port, direct, a British bark, 305 tons, (now at Boston,) with equal to 3,300 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. For Antwerp, 1,300 tcs. Lard, and 1,500 boxes Cheese, by sail, at 32s. 6d.@35s. ⅌ ton. For Bremen, 300 tcs. Lard at 35s. ⅌ ton. For Hamburg, 650 tcs. Lard and 80 tons Walnut at 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Stettin, 1,600 bbls. Rosin, reported at 4s.; and 200 tons Measurement Goods at 30s.; also a German bark, 420 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Cadiz, a Norwegian bark, 280 tons, reported with Staves, without particulars. For Marseilles, a bark, with about 3,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum, reported on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, a German bark, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported without reliable particulars. For Malaga, a Norwegian brig, 242 tons, without about 8,000 cases Petroleum, at 25c., gold, ⅌ case, and 5 ⅌ cent. For Odessa, a Norwegian bark, 550 tons, with equal to 12,000 cases Petroleum, and the balance of cargo of Resin, on private terms. For the River Platte, a British bark, 479 tons, hence, and an American bark, 600 tons, from Florida, reported with Lumber, on private terms.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 19—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for money and 92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅛; 1865s, old, 93⅜; 1867s, 93⅜; 10-40s, 92⅛.

1½ P. M.—Consols 92⅜ for money and the account. American Securities unchanged.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅞; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 92⅛.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 19.—United States 5-20 Bonds are quoted at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 3,500,000f. during the week. Rentes, 56f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d.@10⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Sales on ship named at New-Orleans have been made at 10 13-16d. for Middling. The sales of the week have been 120,000 bales, including 18,000 for export and 28,000 for speculation. The stock in port is 519,000 bales, including 171,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 61,000 bales, including 31,000 American. Actual export, 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 27,500 quarters, including 175,000 American.

1½ P. M.—COTTON active and firm; Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d.; the sales are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for export and speculation; the stock afloat is 338,000 bales, of which 169,000 bales are American. Sales of Cotton have been made on ship named at Savannah or Charleston at 10⅝d.

2½ P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. Wheat, 12s. 0d. ⅌ cental for California White; 11s. 6d.@11s. 7d. for No. 2 Red Western Spring, and 11s. 10d.@12s. for Red Winter. Corn, 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. Flour, 26s.@28s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. PROVISIONS—Lard, 49s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d. The sales of the day have been 18,000 bales, including 6,000 for export and speculation. Sales on ship named at New-Orleans have been made at 11d. for Middling. TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are more favorable, but do not affect the market here. CLOVER-SEED, 38s.@40s. ⅌ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Jan. 19—5 P. M.—TALLOW, 43s. 3d.@43s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits PETROLEUM, 13d.@13½d. ⅌ gallon. SPERM-OIL, £90 ⅌ ton; WHALE-OIL, £37@£37 10s. ⅌ ton. Calcutta LINSEED, 62s.@62s. 6d. Common ROSIN, 11s. 6d.@12s. ⅌ cwt. TURPENTINE, 52s. 6d.@53s. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Jan. 19.—COTTON—The market opened quiet.

HAVRE, Jan. 19—Evening.—COTTON closed dull at 134½f. for Tres Ordinaire, and 137f. for Low Middling.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—Notwithstanding the decline in the price of SUGAR in the London markets there is an active demand here, at advanced prices.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The new Charter of the Committee on Legislation of the Committee of Seventy, which we give this morning, differs from the one previously published in the following respects: It provides for a single ballot for the Board of Aldermen, without abandoning the plan of proportional representation; it provides for the *daily* publication of City matters in the *City Record*; it omits from the organization the Department of Docks; it adds street cleaning to the duties of the Department of Works; it provides for Bureaus in the Departments; it includes a plan for Police, Health, Fire and Buildings Departments, under one branch of the Department of Public Safety; it gives the subordinate appointments to the heads of Departments on the nomination of chiefs of bureaus; it makes the Commissioner appointed by the Mayor chairman of the several Departments; it extends the duties of the Department of Finance, and reduces the number of Commissioners of Education. It is now a complete document, and will, we hope, become fully studied by our readers.

The *Tribune* would have its readers believe that Mr. Surveyor CORNELL professes to know nothing of the subject matter of its charges against the Custom-house officials. Of a number of the statements of Mr. GREELEY and the *Tribune*, Mr. CORNELL declared that he knew this much: They were false. Thus, Mr. GREELEY said that there were some sixty Custom-house officials at Albany to aid in the election of Mr. SMITH as Speaker. Mr. CORNELL adduced the records to show that only seventeen were absent at that time, and of these two were opposed to Mr. SMITH. The *Tribune* on Wednesday published a pretended order of Collector MURPHY, requiring all Custom-house employes to pay two per cent. of their salary for a year at the Surveyor's, Mr. CORNELL's, office. Mr. CORNELL testified that this document was a forgery. To this damaging exposure, the *Tribune* has not one word to say.

While the Legislature is in the humor for investigating charges of corruption against its members, would it not be well to institute an inquiry into the connection of Mr. HUSTED, of Westchester, with that mythical concern known as the Peekskill Gravel Company? A gravel company that did not possess a single gravel pit, was somewhat of a curiosity; but the peculiarities of the Peekskill concern did not end here. As we have already pointed out, this Company, of which HUSTED and "ALECK" FREAR were the chiefs, was constituted for the sole purpose of supplying the late Park Commission with the same gravel for which their predecessors paid $2 60 per cubic yard, at the advanced price of $3 60. In other words, with the consent of HILTON, SWEENY and FIELDS, the proprietor of the gravel-pit at Peekskill ceased to deal directly with the Park Commissioners, but sold his gravel to HUSTED, FREAR & Co. at $3 60, while they supplied it to the City at a modest advance of fifty per cent. By this little transaction the tax-payers were swindled out of some $33,000, and as Mr. HUSTED has volunteered no explanation of his share in the fraud, the Legislature and the public have the alternative of branding him as dishonest, or of requesting him to vindicate himself.

The Democratic members of the Senate Investigating Committee early in their sittings indignantly repudiated the idea that there were "sides" in this investigation. We think no one can have attended the recent examinations without coming to the conclusion that these Senators have not only discovered that there are "sides," but have vigorously taken up their position upon one side. The tone in which they—especially Mr. CASSERLY—cross-examined witnesses whose testimony does not suit their wishes, the implication in tone, manner and form of questions that the witness has deliberately stated falsely, are only to be accounted for on this theory. If any further proof were wanted that these Senators have selected one side, it could be found in the manner in which they interject an argument into a large portion of their questions. We do not object to this, but it is inconsistent with the theory that there are no "sides" in the investigation. There *should* not be, but there are obviously. The course of examination especially adopted by Mr. CASSERLY, is wholly unworthy of the dignity of a United States Senator. Mr. BAYARD only transgresses the courtesy which a Senator should exercise toward those who stand unimpeached before him, in the occasional cases where his temper becomes ruffled. Both of them greatly prolong the investigation by going over the same ground repeatedly with the same witness.

Is It Worth While?

The sport of "breaking down Gen. GRANT" is in high favor with several of our Republican contemporaries, but have they ever asked themselves to what consequences it is likely to lead? Have they really made up their minds that it would be a wise and proper thing to throw the country into the hands of the Democrats? Our affairs are only just beginning to be settled. In the South there is still much cause for watchfulness, if not for anxiety. Boys who were only fifteen when the war closed are now young men of twenty-one, and in a very large number of cases they have been encouraged to cherish feelings of resentment against the conquering section of the country. The victors easily forgive; the defeated are in no such haste to let bygones be bygones. It is but the other day that JEFFERSON DAVIS was going through the South making the most inflammatory speeches. The spirit of the Democracy throughout that part of the country is of the most mischievous kind. Only let the Democrats win the Presidential election, and the fire which is now kept partially concealed will burst forth in a manner to convince every one of the fatal error we made in throwing away all the results gained by the war. There may not be another rebellion yet awhile; but there will be great trouble brought upon the country; political dangers of the most serious kind will instantly menace us; and we shall find that we have substantially all our work to do over again.

Are we prepared to face these terrible chances? No one can say that we exaggerate them. We have stated them in the boldest manner, and have omitted reference to many perils which would be inevitably incurred by the return of the Democrats to power. A few months ago the Democratic Party, crushed by the exposures of their dishonesty, had almost abandoned even the intention of contesting the Presidential campaign. Their best journals advocated the "passive policy." Now they begin to pick up heart again. They see that the Republicans are fighting their battle for them. They could never have made so much political capital for themselves as the *Tribune* and other papers have supplied them with. And all for what? In order that a pitiful spite, founded upon a disappointment in the distribution of offices, may be gratified. It is enough to startle the most innocent Republican, when he finds the *World* daily flattering the *Tribune* for the services it is rendering to the country! Praise of that sort from such a quarter might almost induce the *Tribune* to ask itself whether it is not being seriously misled by its personal animosities. It is doing nothing but sharpening swords for the Democrats to use. Of course, if there are corrupt men in the Republican Party, it is our duty to weed them out. But then, the cleansing must be general, and it must be done with a view to the public welfare, not to the gratification of personal spleen. We have the four chief Tammany rogues, and all their underlings, still at large. Could anybody do them a better service than to call off public attention from them, and give rise to the impression—utterly absurd and unjust as it is—that they are no worse than the President of the United States? Our contemporaries who are trying to bring about this result are not only incurring a grave responsibility—about which they perhaps care nothing—but they are also inviting a grave disaster for the people. Is it too late to persuade them to consider the future results of their policy? Let us have corruption exposed and rooted out everywhere. But are we to be told that the Democrats are more likely to assist in this work than our own party? Shall we run the risk of seeing the whole country turned into a field of plunder, as this State so long has been, under Democratic rule? Shall we exchange men like GRANT and COLFAX for men brought up in the school of TWEED and SWEENY? Whatever newspapers or politicians may say, the people will answer "no;" and full trust in their common sense can alone enable any candid observer to watch the present course of some leading Republican newspapers with ordinary patience.

A Test Question in the Legislature.

It is highly essential that the public should not go to sleep over the progress of their own affairs at Albany. The "lobbies" are in full activity, and if the people do not convince their representatives that they are equally widewake, they will be very apt to find themselves, at the end of the session, cheated out of the Reforms which the present Legislature was elected to bring about. Yesterday's debate and division on Mr. HAWKINS' bill was significant of a good deal more than appears on the surface. The question before the House was simply this: Can Controller GREEN be entrusted with the payment of certain past due claims for salaries, supplies, and street-cleaning, contracted during last year, and with the payments of State grants to reformatories and charitable institutions, which have been "borrowed" and squandered by the Ring? For such, disbursements, whose limits are strictly defined by law, the sum of four and a half millions is required. There is no attempt made in Mr. HAWKINS' bill to complicate these legal and just demands with a vast amount of disputed and fraudulent claims outstanding against the City. There is at this moment more than twelve millions claimed from the City under various pretences. The task of adjudicating upon the majority of these, must involve long and patient investigation, which must be conducted, as Mr. HAWKINS maintained, by people who have no political or personal interests to serve in seeing them paid. Mr. TWOMBLY'S bill, introduced as a substitute for that of Mr. HAWKINS, assumes that the majority of the City creditors cannot afford to wait, and that instead of four millions and a half, the sum authorized to be paid ought to be eight millions and a half. The distribution of this sum was to be intrusted to a Board of Audit, consisting of Messrs. GREEN, STEBBINS, VAN NORT and COCHRANE. In other words, the needy laborers and clerks, who have been obliged to raise loans on their just claims against the City, and the asylums and reformatories, whose last year's apportionment has been spent, must be put on the same footing as the crowd of corrupt tradesmen, who have assigned exorbitant claims to Tammany politicians, and must await the necessarily tedious award of a Board of Audit, with less than half the money sufficient to pay all the claims which will be submitted to them.

Mr. TWOMBLY's bill is, in fact, whether he realizes it or not, intended to facilitate a compromise between certain corrupt Republicans and the remains of the Tammany organization, for their mutual profit and the public loss. Any doubts on this score may be set at rest by an inspection of the vote by the City representatives on the question whether Mr. HAWKINS' bill should be ordered to a third reading. Here is an exhibit on which every citizen ought to bestow careful attention:

YEAS.	NAYS.
District.	District.
5. Paige, Reform Dem.	1. Healey, Ref. Dem.
8. Geib, Republican.	2. Dunphy, Tammany.
10. Haight, Republican.	3. Hayes, Tammany.
11. Hawkins, Rep.	4. Blair, Tammany.
14. J. A. Foley, Ref. Dem.	6. Campbell, Tam.
16. Houghton, Ref. Dem.	7. Twombly, Rep.
20. Moulton, Rep.	12. Cook, Tammany.
21. Whitbeck, Rep.	13. Mackay, Rep.
Total, 8.	Total, 8.

Messrs. PELL and FLAMMER, Republicans; FIELDS, Tammany, and TILDEN, Reform Democrat, do not appear in this division.

It will be seen that the division of opinion among the City Assemblymen is perfectly equal. But it will be seen that the five Tammany delegates are perfectly united in opposing Mr. HAWKINS' bill, while, of those elected on the Reform platform, only Messrs. HEALY, TWOMBLY, and MACKAY are found on the side of the lobbyists. We imagine that the opinion of the eight City Reformers who support Mr. HAWKINS' bill will, apart from the merits of the question, have more weight with the people than that of the five corruptionists, and the three nominal Reformers of the City delegation, who oppose it.

As New-York Reformers may be supposed to be the best judges both of the proper men to trust with financial power, and of the wishes of the citizens in regard to such trust, we hope that the next division on Mr. HAWKINS' bill will show a different result as regards the votes of the Assemblymen outside of the City. The City vote we assume to be conclusive of the proclivities of our local representatives. To the country members a variety of reasons may have presented themselves in favor of delaying the decision of a question on which they were imperfectly informed. Forty Republicans outside of the City voted for the third reading, and thirty-six against it, while four Democrats—Messrs. MOSCHER, OSGOOD, TOMPKINS and D. B. HILL—voted in its favor, and eleven, including Messrs. AIKEN, ROCHE, MOSELEY and JACOBS, of Kings County, voted against it. It need hardly be added that among the Republicans who voted in favor of Mr. HAWKINS' bill will be found the Speaker, and those thorough-going Reformers who practically belong to the City, Messrs. STRAHAN, PRINCE, and JUDD. By Monday evening, it is to be hoped that the Assembly will be in a less obstructive mood. If not, there will be an imperative necessity for some unmistakable public expression of opinion about this system of playing fast and loose with the most vital wants of the City, and of delaying by mere factious wrangling the passage of comprehensive measures of reform.

Mr. Judd's Intelligent Jury Bill.

The finding of an intelligent jury for the trial of a notorious criminal cause in New-York has been of late years almost impossible, and the finding of any jury at all in such cases has occupied more of the time of the Court than ought to have been occupied in the entire trial. There is now some hope that this clog upon the administration of justice will be taken off. Mr. JUDD's bill will effect a reform much needed, and needed long, and it should be passed without debate, immediately. That such a law should be required to further the ends of substantial justice is not creditable either to the Bench or to the Bar. Manifestly a man who is prejudiced against an accused person, or who has made up his mind as to that person's guilt, should not sit as one of the jury on his trial. But that a mere opinion, formed upon reports of facts published to all the world, and read by hundreds of thousands of people, should be held to be hostile prejudice, shows a presumption on the part of the Bar, and a narrowness of view on the part of the Judges, that much belittles a great profession. The Bench should have swept objections founded on such a construction of the old law away at once, by an exercise of a little of that judicial authority which it seems easy enough to exert when the purpose is to give the protection of the law to a great scoundrel.

On every trial of a notorious murder cause for the past twenty years, men of common sense have been offended by the course which the counsel for the prisoner have been allowed to take in the preliminary examination of jurors. They have been interrogated, not only as to their connection, in the most remote degree, either with the prisoner or with his victim, and their prejudice against the former, but they have been asked whether they had formed an opinion in the case; and the formation of an opinion was admitted as a ground for rejection. The wonder was that with such a course of procedure a jury was ever obtained. For in most, if not all of these cases, it was impossible for an intelligent man to live without forming an opinion upon the case, unless he were in solitary confinement in a dark room. And busy men, who did not want to serve upon a jury, were sharp enough to say that they had formed an opinion upon the case, and so they, who were among the best jurymen that could be found, escaped.

This exemption of such persons rests upon a strange and pernicious perversion of the intent of the law. For in cases of homicide brought to trial under an indictment of murder, the question to be tried in past generations was, Did the prisoner kill the murdered person? The doubt was as to who did the act. That question determined, there was little more to be said or done. For intentional killing then was murder. It is only of late years that the questions of moral insanity, and financial insanity, and matrimonial insanity, and amorous insanity, and alcoholic insanity, have come up to bewilder the judicial mind. For instance, in the case of MCFARLAND and RICHARDSON, no one could have a doubt on the day after RICHARDSON's death that MCFARLAND had killed him; and so every person who could read and think must have formed an opinion as to the guilt of MCFARLAND, according to the original intention of the law. In that case, as in almost all like cases of violent killing nowadays, the question of guilt which the jury were called upon to decide was a purely moral one, involving the nature of the slayer's motives, and the degree of his temptation; or a purely physiological one, having reference to the state of his mind at the time of the killing; or a mixed moral and physiological question, involving both these considerations. Now upon these points no man not prejudiced or a dunce, makes up his mind so that it cannot be changed by evidence and argument; and an opinion thus formed upon notorious facts shows a man to be fit rather than unfit for a place on a jury. Therefore, there cannot be a doubt in any mind, lay or legal, of the justice of the provision in Mr. JUDD's bill that the formation of an opinion shall be no bar to the eligibility of a person proposed as a juror, provided such person "shall declare under oath his ability to render an impartial verdict according to the evidence submitted at the trial." That is the function of a juryman—to give a verdict according to the evidence brought before him, and the law as laid down by the Court. It is none of his business whether the punishment of murder is imprisonment, death, or instant marriage. He has to decide a question of fact and of motive. Did A, according to the evidence produced in Court, kill B, and did he do it with malice aforethought? The questions which Judges have allowed counsel to put as to men's opinions on the subject of capital punishment were as absurd, and as far from the purpose, as if they had called in Raphael the Archangel to discourse with the proposed juryman upon "fate, free-will, fore-knowledge absolute."

Let us, then, have Mr. JUDD's bill made a law; and let it be so made at once, with its original proviso, that it shall take effect immediately. For a strange announcement is made at Albany, that the bill has been amended by the proviso that it shall not take effect within six months. It is also said plainly that this is done "so that the law may not apply to the Stokes case." And why should it not apply to any and every case? If it is just, it is as just now as it will be six months hence. Or, are we to understand that men kill others under a sort of previous contract with the State, and that essential justice may be restrained by the plea of the unconstitutionality of an *ex post facto* law? Is a homicide to be defended by a demurrer to the effect that the killing was done on the distinct understanding that existing legal provisions and practices against the obtaining of an intelligent jury were not to be disturbed? Should Mr. JUDD have given public notice to all gentlemen who wished to put their enemies out of the way, that they must not do it, because he proposed bringing in a bill which would see justice done in such cases? Let us hear no more of such mischievous folly.

Dramatic Censorship.

How far a censorship of the stage may be useful or tolerable in a free country is a point not so easy of decision as at first sight it seems. Generally speaking, the drama will be, in point of morality, at least, if not of wit, what the public taste makes it. But if the public taste becomes so depraved or so indifferent as to sanction, if not to applaud, the scenic representation of vice and immorality, it may be a question whether a wise Government is not entitled, or even bound, to interfere. Certainly the most ardent lover of liberty, provided he loved virtue also, would not greatly repine if such plays as M. DUMAS *fils'* latest were banished from the Parisian stage. Even here in New-York there have been times when it seemed as though the cause of public morality might have been subserved by restricting histrionic license. There were things said or done in one or two of the *opera bouffes* presented, notably in "Genevieve de Brabant," which should have caused the actors and the piece to be hissed off the stage, or which, in default of that forgotten moral disinfectant, would have justified the intervention of the Police.

But if we were to have a dramatic censorship at all it would be well to have one that understood its business, and one which was at least consistent. Certainly such a travesty of a censorship as that which exists in England is hardly to be imitated. In the first place, the English censor is the Lord Chamberlain, who may or may not be a gentleman of intellect and literary taste, but to whom all probabilities, arising from the manner of his appointment and the nature of his duties, deny any peculiar critical fitness for this delicate task. In the second place, his jurisdiction embraces only a part of London, so that a play which may be enacted without his license in one district requires it in another. And, lastly, the present incumbent of the post exercises so little discrimination or discretion in this duty, that, while native productions, altogether unexceptionable on the score of morals, or too dull to be hurtful, are prohibited, one of the most licentious as well as most vivacious of modern French plays was permitted to be enacted at the Lyceum.

The latest cause of complaint is, that this august arbiter of etiquette and tailoring excised from the Christmas pantomimes all political allusions. The extent of this cruelty may be realized by the American reader who will try to imagine his favorite burlesque without its stock witticisms on President GRANT, or Secretary FISH, or our fallen civic rulers. So arbitrary and foolish a stretch of power in England seems, indeed, like going back to the time when LEIGH HUNT was put in prison for a joke about royalty.

Female Progress in Great Britain.

The agitation for granting increased educational privileges to women continues in Great Britain, and particularly in Scotland, with some definite results. What is asked by the advocates of change would not be designated by themselves, we presume, as "privileges," but rather as "rights." They seek, if we understand them, to abolish distinctions of sex so far as eligibility goes for admission to institutions of learning or professional schools. Their demands go even further, and extend to claiming a share in the endowments of those institutions in behalf of the weaker sex. Women have been admitted at Cambridge to what are called the middle-class examinations, and these have proved useful, it is said, in two ways: first, as testing the results of the education that women are at present able to obtain; and, second, as enabling women engaged in teaching to procure certificates, if deserved, of unquestionable value. The Ladies' College, which was founded some time ago at Hitchin, is to be forthwith removed to the neighborhood of Cambridge—a highly significant fact, pointing, as it does, to the hope of future incorporation with the University. A scheme of lectures for ladies had been previously arranged by residents of the University, and a lady of known culture has opened a house which has been styled "a kind of college in embryo," to which a number of female students have already repaired. It is not improbable that these various experiments may be brought into concerted action, and finally, in some way, into regular connection with the University itself.

In Edinburgh, active progress of a similar nature has been made. Three weeks ago a statutory meeting was held of the contributors to the Royal Infirmary, and this became the occasion of a spirited engagement, ending in what may be called a victory for the advocates of feminine enfranchisement. A motion was made in due course to reappoint the then managers of the Infirmary. Now the majority of those managers are well known to be opposed to the female medical students, and, in general, to the movement partially represented by them. The motion being offered, the Lord Provost, who presided, rose and moved an amendment appointing managers equally well known to be in favor of the ladies. A protracted discussion ensued, and then a vote was taken. That vote should be memorable in the annals of woman's progress, for the Lord Provost's amendment was carried, and female medical students may be henceforth regarded as "fixed facts" in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh.

Another motion was afterward put to the meeting of a still more revolutionary character. It proposed that hereafter the wards of the Infirmary should be open to the lady students. This is the point, our readers will recall, on which resistance to innovation has been most obstinate. The day, however, was quite a Waterloo for the ladies, for this motion was carried likewise. A parliamentary objection was raised by the opposition, on judging the probable result of a vote by the previous poll, to the effect that the motion was informal, a month's notice not having been given. The Lord Provost, however—the ladies ought really to give him a testimonial—ruled that the motion was formal, and ordered the vote. On this, the Conservative minority, 166 in number, left the hall. The motion to admit the ladies was thereupon put to vote, and carried unanimously. To balance this success, the Edinburgh University Court met the next day, and passed a resolution to the effect that it was "at present" inexpedient to rescind their regulations against the admission of women to medical education in the University. The Court pointedly added, however, that they did not wish to be understood to indicate any opinion as to the claims of women to proceed to graduation—a qualification that would not have been dreamt of ten, or even five, years ago.

It is pretty evident that the ladies have made progress on the other side of the Atlantic which bids fair to become all that the most "advanced" advocates of such movements can desire. There is much in this at which to rejoice, and even those who cannot reconcile themselves to women being brought in contact with the inevitable coarse realities of the professional school and practice, may share in the satisfaction with which all intelligent persons must regard the elevation of the standards of female education. The objection to the mingling of the sexes at a university, suggested anew by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has been met and practically refuted, as is claimed, at certain institutions in this country. Perhaps this has been on too inconsiderable a scale, and for too short a time, to be depended upon as a safe precedent. Still, there is a great deal to be said in favor of the association of the sexes at almost every age and in almost every pursuit; and it may well prove, when demonstration becomes practicable, that permitting such association, under nearly all circumstances, effects more good than forbidding it prevents harm.

MINOR TOPICS.

The virtual defeat of the proposed tax on raw materials in the French Assembly is a good evidence of the advance of sound economical principles among the mercantile class of the country. The Assembly has wisely yielded to the numerous protests which have been sent in against the suicidal plan for raising revenue of M. POUYER-QUERTIER. Now that the financial policy of that fanatical protectionist has been so distinctly condemned by the country, the best thing he can do is to resign. His reported successor, M. CASIMIR-PERIER, is a man of more advanced views, and would hardly propose that the first steps toward the commercial revival of France should be crippled by taxing the first materials of manufacture.

The bill introduced by Mr. BERRI, of Brooklyn, providing that conductors of street cars should be obliged to take out commissions as special policemen, will be received with universal public favor. Another bill, introduced by the same gentleman with the view of rooting out public gambling saloons, is also of admirable tenor and purpose. To accomplish such minor reforms need not demand much of the time and attention of the present Legislature, and in spite of the press of more weighty matters, these and similar measures ought to be able to secure a passage.

Much is written, and something, we are glad to say, is done, about the imperfect accommodations and conveniences for women in large towns. They have no Clubs, it is said, or reading-rooms, or places to which they can send parcels when shopping. In fact, a lady who lives out of the City, and has no friend's house to make use of, has no alternative when doing a day's shopping save to take a carriage, at what is to most, too heavy a cost. These defects will be remedied in time, and there are attempts at improvement now. The oddest of those that we have heard of came to light the other day in London. It seems that a "Mrs. HARRIET BOOTH, Princes-street, Brick-lane," actually keeps a place where young children can be left for twelve hours, on payment of a sum equal to five cents, currency, "the mothers finding the food." The children, when too young to walk, are placed in "separate mangers ranged round the room, while the others are inclosed in a sort of sheep-pen placed in the middle of the apartment." Mrs. BOOTH has occasionally twenty-four children, or more, at a time, in this delectable nursery. One of them fell and hurt its head, and subsequently died of the injuries. The inquest held on the body brought to light the facts as recited. This certainly is a novel kind of convenience, and, provided children could be kept in safety, without having their heads broken, we can easily understand how mothers might often be glad to make use of it.

People ought not to order photographs unless they are able to pay for them; but if they do, the artist must be careful not to resort to libelous measures by way of revenge. Miss JENNETTE BINNARD, of Rochester, is alleged to have done the first thing the other day, in Rochester, and Mr. J. M. FOX is alleged to have done the other. The lady had some pictures taken at the gallery of Mr. FOX, and then failed, as he avers, to pay for them. The irate photographer consequently displayed one of the pictures in front of his place, with a placard six inches square attached to it, whereon was inscribed this agreeable legend: "One half-dozen photographs ordered by this very stylish young lady, and payment respectfully asked and insultingly refused." Miss BINNARD has now sued for libel the unwary FOX, and demands five thousand dollars by way of compensation. We often hear complaints from ladies of libels for which they insist photographers, and not the sun, are responsible, but never before on precisely such a ground as this.

It was given out of late that the wicked plays brought out in Paris since the siege, and which, from "Marcelline" to the last abomination of DUMAS *fils*, have been of the most approved type of nastiness, were to be counterpoised at last by something really moral. "Christiane" is the promising title of this drama, and M. EDMOND GONDINET is its author. The plot turns on a collision between the "legal" and the "actual" father of a certain young lady, whose rival claims on her affection are vividly contrasted. The "actual" father had an intrigue with the wife of the "legal" father seventeen years before, and the heroine of the play was the fruit thereof. This nice theme is handled with affectionate unction by M. GONDINET, and although the critics seem to think "Christiane" a trifle didactic, it is yet acknowledged as the success of the Théâtre Français for the season. The passage in the drama which is most relished appears to be a scene in which the "actual" parent delicately informs the "legal" one of the real state of affairs touching the daughter—a situation which is made the vehicle of much spirited repartee, something after the style we should imagine wherein the rivals in "Box and Cox" spar over their respective claims to the unseen *Penelope*. In the end, the "actual" father takes himself off, apparently to leave the coast clear for the "legal" father to marry his putative daughter. Whether this is the real conclusion or not, it is so thoroughly French that it might well be so. It is touching to gather from their notices that the Parisian critics consider "Christiane" to be entirely pure and unobjectionable. Perhaps M. GONDINET's fastidious reserve in making his heroine marry her "legal" instead of her "actual" father has gained for the playwright this distinction. It is certainly a rare one in Paris, however little it may be thought desirable.

We beg to acknowledge the following additional contributions for the Children's Aid Society: ANDREW LEAMAN, $10; J. C., $10.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MOULTON CONCERTS.

Mrs. MOULTON and the artists who accompanied her during her recent tour, gave a concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last Thursday evening. The house was occupied by a large audience. With one exception, every piece on the programme was redemanded. Mrs. MOULTON's principal songs were "Bel Raggio," PEASE's "Tender and True," and BLUMENTHAL's "La Capricciosa." Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, whose reception was exceedingly cordial, played with his usual vigor and brilliancy his own arrangement of airs from "Norma;" a fresh transcription—also his work—of STRAUSS' exquisite waltz, "On the Blue Danube," and the familiar setting, for the left hand only, of "Home, Sweet Home." Signor FERRANTI sang "Largo al Factotum," "Femmine, Femmine," and a supplementary composition. Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER was also heard, and two duets were interpreted. Mr. G. W. COLBY officiated as the accompanist.

MRS. BROWN'S CONCERT.

A morning concert will be given today at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. Among other attractions, Mrs. IMOGENE BROWN, one of our best church singers, will be heard for the first time in public for many months. This lady, whom our concert-going readers will recollect as the possessor of a fine sympathetic mezzo-soprano voice, thoroughly cultivated, is one of the song-birds driven back to New-York by the Chicago fire. Mrs. BROWN was settled in the latter city, and expected to remain there; but the church in which she sang was burned, and many of the congregation ruined. Hence her return to the Metropolis, where we trust her welcome will be altogether commensurate with her deserts.

Dramatic.

AFFAIRS AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A series of burlesque performances was commenced at Wood's Museum on Thursday. The theatre was crowded in every part, and the usual evidences of appreciation were bestowed upon the songs, dances and local allusions of the play, entitled "Little Red Riding Hood," and its interpreters. We do not think that a recapitulation of the incidents of "Little Red Riding Hood" would subserve a very useful purpose. The piece is not remarkable for coherency of story or brilliancy of dialogue, but its progress supplies the requisite pretexts for the appearance on the stage of the shapely and graceful creatures without whom burlesque, in the opinion of its admirers, would not be the thing of beauty and the joy forever it is at present. The principal interpreters of "Little Red Riding Hood" are Miss PAULINE MARKHAM, whose powers of fascination are undiminished; Miss BELLE HOWITT, who has more claims to be regarded as an actress than most of her fair-haired companions, and Mr. A. H. SHELDON, whose influence over the frequenters of Wood's is evinced by continuous merriment. As implied above, the play, which is showily set, gave genuine satisfaction. Its recital was followed by that of the moral drama of "Ten Nights in a Bar-room." Mr. T. W. KEENE, who has been in Europe for some months, filled the leading rôle in this part of the entertainment, and was greeted with noisy delight.

Mr. James Steele Mackaye and the Critics.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is perpetually asserted by foreigners that, owing to the fact that we have, in this country, no national art conservatories and no established standards of excellence, criticism here is shallow and empirical. However that may be, one thing is quite sure, that from some cause or another there is, at times, a radical diversity of opinion among American art critics, which is somewhat confusing to those who look to the journals for definite enlightenment and authority. This tendency to diversity in criticism has never been more strikingly illustrated than during the past week, since the début of Mr. J. S. MACKAYE at the St. James Theatre. Every day numerous articles and critiques have appeared, each and all containing some new conclusion as to the system, claims, talent and promise of the young débutant. We make a distinction between article and *critique*. When a writer sets out with a definite purpose of indiscriminate blame or indiscriminate praise, he may be a clever carper or a clever panegyrist, but he is, in no sense, a critic. "The finest capacity of the critic," says STE. BEUVE, "is to discover all the subtlest shades of merit and demerit; his noblest office is to present these discoveries in the disinterested service of truth." The earlier articles, written on Mr. MACKAYE's début, bore on their very face a premeditated intention of one-sidedness. They were followed by others worthy to be called critiques—the first of these appearing in the NEW-YORK TIMES last Wednesday morning. Yet these very critiques, each and all, contradict each other in the most positive manner, and leave a bewildering uncertainty in the mind of the impartial reader. We learn from one critic that Mr. MACKAYE's performance bears "unmistakable evidence of some peculiar system of training, which is not quite without merit, but gives no assurance whatever of any 'native dramatic powers.'" Another critic informs us that there is "unmistakable evidence of dramatic power, but no evidence of any system whatever." From another journal we learn that Mr. MACKAYE's performance evinces "the most elaborate study." Another assures us that "it bears no trace of any study at all." An enthusiastic eulogist declares that "there has never been, on any stage, such a powerful portrayal of love, anger, horror and remorse." Another equally enthusiastic detractor declares the entire performance to be "weak and meaningless." One critic tells us that "Mr. MACKAYE's *Monaldi* is marked by indecision of bearing, effeminacy and pea-green sentimentality." Another informs us "that it is not only the most admirable impersonation in gesture, attitude and tone of the Southern Italian, but evinces also the most intelligent conception of the dreamy sensuousness of the romantic medieval painter." From one journal we learn that Mr. MACKAYE, in the first two acts, "charms his audience by the subtlest delicacy of expression; that he is passionate without violence, graceful without weakness, esthetic without voluptuousness—but that in the last three acts he fails to show any great dramatic power." In another critique we read that "while in the last three acts he evinces the highest order of dramatic power, he wearies us, in the first two acts, by the feebleness and effeminacy of his impersonation." One critic declares that "his facial expression, attitude and gesture is eloquence itself." Another assures us that "his facial expression, attitude and gesture are weak and insignificant." One asserts that "his acting is so free from all stage conventionalism, or any search for mere effect, that the public cannot appreciate him as an artist until it is educated up to his standard." Another advises him to join a stock company and educate himself up to the public. One says that "if he would forget his 'system,' and act more from his heart and less from his head," he might, in time, do tolerably well. Another says that if he would modify his tendency to heart exuberance by mental deliberation, that he might at some future day win a fair success. Thus the discussion goes indefinitely on. There is one point, however, upon which all seem to agree, and that is that Mr. MACKAYE's "pupil" evinces a repose, grace and finish never before seen in any débutante. Yet the conclusions from this fact are again very various. One declares that these qualities in the "pupil" are precisely owing to the peculiar training given her by her teacher. Another asserts that her teacher had nothing to do with them. We might fill a column with the divers shades of "diversity in diversity" among the critics, but enough. One conclusion, however, may be safely drawn from this large variety of opinion, and that is, that whether Mr. MACKAYE is underrated or overrated, he is, at least, as yet, not very clearly understood.

A CRITIC OF CRITICS.

ALBANY.

Protracted Debate on New-York City Affairs.

Col. Hawkins' Controller Bill—Mr. Twombly Offers a Substitute—The Final Vote to be Taken on Monday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 19, 1872.

The only feature of interest in today's proceedings of the Legislature was the discussion in the Assembly on Col. HAWKINS' bill authorizing Controller GREEN to audit and pay certain claims against the City accruing prior to the beginning of the present year. The bill had been made the special order for today, and was taken up immediately after the reading of the Journal, the House going into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. JACOBS, of Kings, in the chair. The following is the bill, as reported from the Committee on Cities:

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Controller of the City of New-York is hereby authorized to make payment of the claims remaining unpaid for salaries and wages of employes of the various departments, and officers of the City and County of New-York and for services rendered to the said departments and officers respectively, for the year 1871, and of claims remaining unpaid for supplies and materials furnished during said year for the purposes of the Departments of Public Charities and Correction, Police, Fire and Public Instruction, of said City; and also of claims for street cleaning, removing night soil, offal and dead animals, and for rents other than armories and drill rooms; and also the claims of asylums and reformatories and charitable institutions entitled by law to an allowance per capita or otherwise from the said City or County, as the said several claims shall be audited and allowed by said Controller; and also to reimburse and make good any fund or account from which moneys have been advanced to pay such claims. And to provide for said payments and reimbursements, the said Controller is authorized to issue revenue bonds of said City or county, at not less than par, in such form and manner as he may prescribe, to an amount not exceeding $4,500,000, bearing interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and payable within two years from the date of said bonds respectively.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

After the reading of the above Mr. TWOMBLY moved, as a substitute, another bill, which he presented in manuscript, and which was read by the Clerk. He said that the substitute was almost exactly like the bill that had been reported by the Senate Committee on Cities, and was now pending in the Upper House. It combined the main features of the two bills offered by him last week. Its advantage over the bill reported by Col. HAWKINS consisted, in his opinion, in the fact that it met the whole financial difficulty in New-York, and would cover all the requirements of the Controller's office up to the time of the probable adoption of the charter, whereas the Hawkins bill only provided for the payment of certain indebtedness of specified departments up to the 1st of January, 1872, and would have the same difficulty with regard to the future that now exists. It also provided for a Board of Audit to hear and adjust the claims against the City, instead of investing the power in the hands of a single man. This feature of the bill, he thought, should commend it to the favor of every careful and prudent legislator. The men named as such Board of Audit in his substitute, combined the elements of honesty, knowledge of City affairs, and the responsibility that belongs to official position. They were the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Park Commission, and the Commissioner of Public Works. He said he had consulted many of the leading business men and tax-payers of New-York with regard to this provision of his substitute and they unanimously approved of it. Col. HAWKINS hoped the substitute would not prevail, and that the bill, as reported from the Committee, would pass before the House adjourned. He referred to the legislation of last year, and to the condition in which New-York was left after the robbery of the Treasury by the City officials then holding office. When Mr. GREEN took possession of the Controller's office, he found all the money provided by the "Two per Cent." act expended; the Treasury was bankrupt, and honest creditors alike with dishonest ones were clamoring for their pay. The bill reported by him was mainly confined to those claims against the City, about which there was no dispute. It left very little discretion with the Controller, and only invested him with power to pay such bills as he might find to be just. There was no necessity for a Board of Audit, such as was contemplated in the substitute to settle the claims covered by the bill, and he thought the people of New-York had had quite enough of Boards of Audit composed of office-holders. The last Board of that kind had spirited away over six million dollars of the people's money in a half hour's session, and the people did not care to try the experiment over again. He had no desire to erect Controller GREEN on a pedestal for the admiration of the Legislature, but he believed him to be an honest man, the public had confidence in him, and the only danger to be apprehended from investing him with power was that he might refuse to pay some claims that ought to be paid, so careful was he to protect the people from fraud. At the proper time he intended to introduce another bill which would provide for the settlement of all the claims now existing against the City. In that bill he should provide for a Board or Commission to examine and audit those claims, but it would not be a Board composed of officials or heads of Departments. They already had all they could do if they properly attended to their duties. The Board of Audit that he would recommend should consist of merchants and experts in the examination of claims. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Alberger, Strahan, Judd, Speaker Smith, Vreeder, Fort, Foley and Flammer in favor of the original bill, and by Messrs. ALVORD, TWOMBLY and one or two others in favor of the substitute. The absence of Mr. TILDEN was noted as rather remarkable, and Mr. SMITH regretted that he was not in his seat to give the Assembly the aid of his experience and counsel in legislation affecting the City of New-York. It may be proper to state in this connection that Mr. TILDEN has not been in his seat three hours altogether since the beginning of the session. The discussion was free from party considerations, with the exception of a brief speech from Mr. ALVORD in reply to Mr. STRAHAN, in which he warned Republicans of the Legislature that their action on this and other measures affecting New-York City might restore union and harmony, or a total disruption of the Republican Party in this State.

After a debate of two hours and over, Mr. ALVORD finally moved that the Committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again. This was carried by a vote of 63 to 30, and the House having got out of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. ALBERGER moved to disagree with the report of the Committee and order the bill to a third reading. The result of this motion cannot be regarded as a test vote on the merits of the bill, or as a true indication of what will be its ultimate fate, since many members voted "No" in order that the substitute of Mr. TWOMBLY might be printed, and they might have time to examine it. Even Mr. ALVORD intimated that he might change his opinion, and he proposed to vote for the bill when it comes up again Monday night. Many opponents of the bill are ready to vote for it, if they are assured that this will be last of the measures to confer exclusive powers upon the Controller: but if it is a part of a scheme to get, by piecemeal, all the powers which were contemplated in the first bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. BENEDICT, they say they will oppose it to the last.

Many Democrats and a few Republicans left the House while the vote was being taken, and dodged the responsibility. Of the twenty-one absentees, ten are Democrats and eleven Republicans. On the whole, the friends of the bill are satisfied with the result, and feel confident that the bill will pass by a good majority on Monday night.

CONDUCTORS AS POLICEMEN.

Mr. BERRI, of Brooklyn, introduced a bill providing that after the 1st of June next every car conductor on a street railroad shall be required to procure from the Board of Police Commissioners a written commission as a special policeman, and that, by virtue of this commission, the conductors shall possess the powers and perform the duties of policemen while in charge of their cars, but shall receive no extra compensation therefor.

AN ACT TO SUPPRESS GAMBLING.

Mr. BERRI also introduced a bill requiring every Police Captain to notify the landlord or lessee of every gambling-house, lottery-office or other place in his district where gaming is carried on, within twenty-four hours after the entering of any complaint by any citizen against such gaming establishment, to close the same under penalty of the law. Any Police Captain neglecting to give such notice after complaint made shall be subject to removal from office, and shall not be again eligible to office for three years.

IN THE SENATE.

The session of the Senate was brief, and the proceedings unimportant. An effort was made on the part of Mr. BENEDICT and some others to break up the practice of adjourning over from Saturday to Monday evening, but it was unavailing. It was argued with some force that the Senate was easily able to keep its business in advance of that of the Assembly; that it was so in advance now; that all the bills ready for discussion had been considered in Committee of the Whole, and that all the bills in the hands of the standing committees had been duly considered, except those which the parties asking for their passage were not yet ready to have considered. In point of fact, the Senate being a smaller and more manageable body than the Assembly, dispatches business with much more facility, and is invariably ahead of the Lower House at this period of the session. So the usual adjournment took place, the Assembly meanwhile remaining in session.

THE CONTRACTORS' BILL.

The bill introduced by Senator O'BRIEN at an early period of the session, empowering Controller GREEN to reimpose assessments where the same are void through irregularity, and to settle the claims of contractors for improvements, was reported in the Senate this morning; but Mr. PALMER, Chairman of the Committee having the bill in charge, said that it was reported mainly for the sake of having it printed and placed on the files, and that the Committee would hereafter, in all probability, ask to have it recommitted to them for further amendment. At the instance of Mr. JAMES A. DEERING and others from New-York, the bill has already been amended in Committee, so as to preserve the rights of parties who have brought their assessment cases into the Courts.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has favorably reported Mr. LOWERY'S bill in reference to the qualification of persons admitted to practice in the Courts. As the act concerns lawyers and law students almost exclusively, I give it *verbatim*. The fraternity concerned will have no difficulty in making out its meaning. It says:

"The last paragraph of section 3 of chapter 486 of the laws of 1871, is hereby amended, so as to read as follows: Nothing in the act contained shall be taken or construed to affect the provisions of chapter 210 of the laws of 1865, or of chapter 557 of the laws of 1869, chapter 302 of the laws of 1860."

MR. HUSTED.

Hon. J. W. HUSTED, member of Assembly from Westchester, appeared in his seat today for the first time in two weeks, having been detained at home by illness. S.

LOUISIANA.

The Warmoth House Resolve to Expel the Carter House—A Truce.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—In the Warmoth House today fifty-three members resolved to expel the absent members for not returning to their seats in the State-house. In the Senate, over which Mr. PINCHBECK presides, there are fifteen Senators and no quorum. In the opposition Senate, on Canal-street, there are eighteen Senators who are waiting for the nineteenth man, when the play of "Outs and Ins, or, How to Capture Governor," will begin. The militia has been withdrawn by Gov. WARMOTH, and the Police about the State-house have laid aside their muskets. For the present, "order reigns in Warsaw." Both parties are evidently waiting for the Congressional Committee, to tell their several tales of direful wrong and persecution.

Judge ABELL'S Grand Jury are investigating the Chester assault. The Carter House today have not made any sign or show of business.

The Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The House Committee to investigate the troubles in Louisiana, at a meeting today, decided to postpone their visit to New-Orleans for the present, but will have another meeting to-morrow week to determine their course of action.

THE COAL MINES.

Reported Reduction to Half Time Denied—Gorged Shutes Compel Loss of Time—Failures at Scranton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 19.—Quite an excitement was created here today in consequence of a rumor that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company were about to order all their miners to work on half time during the Winter. Your correspondent proceeded to the coal office here to ascertain whether such a report was true. The agent denied any knowledge of the fact. No such measure is contemplated at present. In consequence of the disagreeable weather prevailing, it is impossible to transport coal as rapidly to tide-water as the Company would wish. The consequence is that the miners lose about two days a week on account of the scarcity of cars, and the shutes being filled with coal.

Several unimportant failures have occurred in this city within a day or two past.

FRANCE.

Defeat of M. Pouyer-Quertier's Revenue Policy—A Hostage Imprisoned by Germans—Extradition of a Communist Demanded.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—In the National Assembly, today, discussion was resumed upon the proposition to impose a tax on raw materials. It soon became apparent that the opposition to the measure was in the majority, and finally the Assembly, by a vote of 376 against 307, adopted a resolution, offered by Deputy FERAY, providing that the Government shall only resort to the taxation of raw materials when other taxes fail to produce sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the nation. A committee of fifteen was appointed, who are in the meantime to make a thorough examination of the tariff. There are rumors this evening of Ministerial changes in consequence of the vote of the Assembly. M. POUYER-QUERTIER, it is reported, will retire from the Ministry of Finance, and will be succeeded by M. CASIMIR PERIER, the present Minister of the Interior. M. LE FRANCE is mentioned as the successor of M. PERIER.

The Principal of the College at Vitry le François, who was arrested by the Germans on account of a hostile demonstration made by the students of the institution, has been condemned by a German Court-martial to three months' imprisonment. The circumstance causes much uneasiness here. The report that the French Government is negotiating with foreign bankers to anticipate the payment of the war indemnity is denied.

The French Government has made a formal demand on Austria for the extradition of M. DESERRES, who was GAMBETTA'S Private Secretary during the German War, and was subsequently connected with the Commune.

The Kansas Senatorship—Alleged Bribery.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Jan. 19.—The *Standard* of yesterday publishes the names of nineteen members of the last State Legislature who, it says, were bribed to vote for CALDWELL for United States Senator, last Winter, and gives the sums paid to each member. The *Standard* declares itself prepared to sustain its charges with abundant proof.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer which was on Thursday night central in Arkansas, has moved north-eastward to Lake Ontario. Snow is now reported from Michigan and Wisconsin, but rain has prevailed from this region and the lower lakes to the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. Cloudy and clearing weather are now reported south and west of Kentucky with light north-east winds. Increasing south-easterly winds prevail on the middle and East Atlantic coast, but have veered to south-west from Virginia to Florida. The temperature has risen decidedly in the Southern, Middle and Eastern States. It has fallen in the Gulf States.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of lowest barometer will probably move north-westward over New-York and the St. Lawrence Valley, with snow in Northern New-England and Canada; a subsidiary disturbance pass north-east over the New-England coast, with rain and brisk south-east winds, to-night. Cloudy and clearing weather prevail by Saturday afternoon from Pennsylvania to Maine; partially cloudy and clear weather prevails from Virginia and Iowa and southward; north-westerly winds with cloudy weather from Lake Erie north and westward. Dangerous winds are probable, especially on Lake Ontario. Brisk southerly winds veering to south-west from New-Jersey to Massachusetts.

California Senators Wrangling—A Duel Averted by an Apology.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—In the California Legislature, yesterday, Senator FOWLER, (Republican,) in a debate, said he was in doubt whether Senator PENDERGAST (Democrat) was a fool or a knave. Mr. PENDERGAST, on the adjournment of the Senate, sent some friends to demand a full retraction and apology, or, in case of refusal, to demand a fight. Mr. FOWLER'S friends decided in favor of a retraction and apology, which was written out by PENDERGAST'S friends, and it was agreed that Mr. FOWLER was to read it at the opening of the Senate in the morning. The affair created much excitement, bloodshed being anticipated.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Major-Gen. HANCOCK is in Louisville, Ky., visiting his son.

Rev. Dr. O. A. LYMAN died at Cleveland yesterday of paralysis.

The officers ordered to the United States monitor *Terror* have arrived at Havana.

Controller HOPKINS, who has been ill, has recovered sufficiently to appear in his office.

Heavy floods in the island of Java are reported, with considerable damage to the crops.

Three to four thousand dollars worth of smuggled teas, velvets and liquors were seized at Provincetown, Mass., on Thursday.

The ball given in honor of the Grand Duke ALEXIS, at Denver, Colorado, on Thursday evening, was a brilliant success.

Alderman GLADE, of Chicago, was convicted, yesterday, of receiving a bribe. His counsel will appeal to the Supreme Court.

At Utica, Ill., on Monday evening, MICHAEL CONLEY grossly outraged the person of ANN O'BRIEN, causing her death.

The Kentucky Senate, today, by 20 yeas to 16 nays, voted to allow colored persons to testify in the Courts.

ESPARTERO has concluded to accept the title of Prince of Vergara, offered him by the King of Spain.

The foreign trade of San Francisco has increased over $9,000,000 during the last year, over $7,000,000 being with China.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* urges Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

The Georgia Legislature adjourned yesterday. HIRAM WARNER was confirmed Chief-Justice.

The Police of Washington made a raid on the gambling houses last night, but caught nobody.

The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad have ratified the lease of that road to the Southern Security Company.

A terrible fire occurred Thursday night at Abbeville Court-house, S. C. All the hotels and one side of the business square were destroyed.

The aggregate loss of YOUNGLOVE, MAUSLEY & Co., by the Cleveland fire, on Thursday night, is $100,000; insured for $50,000 in Eastern companies.

A Golden Wedding at Auburn.

As everybody knows, Auburn is one of the most delightful cities in the State. With a population of about 18,000, situated on the outlet of the Owasco Lake, it embraces a large number of manufacturing establishments, and is one of the most active and enterprising cities in the State. In the Spring of 1829, when Auburn was a mere village, there came from the City of Hudson, in the County of Columbia, JOSIAH BARBER, then a young man, in robust health, full of energy, and with a physique rarely equaled. He took a contract in the Auburn Prison for the manufacture of satinets, and also became interested in the tobacco trade, which he carried on extensively for several years.

Mr. BARBER subsequently established a carpet manufactory in the Auburn State Prison, in which he was very successful. Retiring from the Prison, he erected an extensive establishment outside for the manufacture of carpets and woolen goods, which has been since prosperously conducted by himself and sons. By his liberality and enterprise, Mr. BARBER has contributed much to the prosperity of Auburn, and, at the present time, there is no citizen more highly respected for his character, and none more devoted to the interests of Auburn in the way of manufacturing and railroad enterprise than JOSIAH BARBER.

On the 11th day of December, 1821, he was married at Hudson, by Rev. Mr. STEBBINS, to Miss ELIZABETH COVENTRY. It would be difficult to find among those who have lived fifty years together, a couple more robust in health, more attractive in person, or who have lead a happier conjugal life than JOSIAH BARBER and his wife. Surrounded by all the comforts that competence can give, and by a numerous family of children and grand-children, devotedly attached to them, the evening of their life is cheerful and happy, and with the assurance of a well-spent life, they look forward to a happy future.

The golden wedding, a rare occurrence anywhere, was celebrated on the 11th of December, 1871, by a large assemblage of relatives and intimate friends, who with rare presents to the happy hosts, enjoyed the liberal hospitalities and festivities of the occasion. May they live a thousand years.

OBITUARY.

William H. Sedley Smith.

A San Francisco telegram announces the death of Mr. WM. H. SEDLEY SMITH, the veteran actor, at the age of sixty-five years. Mr. SMITH was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, Dec. 4, 1806, but nearly all his theatrical life had been passed in this country. He early in life adopted the stage as a profession, and became call-boy in the theatre at Shrewsbury, England, where he soon began to play minor parts. In 1822, being then only sixteen years old, he obtained his first regular engagement as walking gentleman at the Theatre Royal, Lancaster. In 1827 he received offers from Mr. SIMPSON, an American manager, and on May 16 sailed for this country, and made his first appearance in June, 1827, at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, as *Diddler* in "Raising the Wind," and *Lothair* in the "Miller and his Men." In 1828 he became a member of the company at the Tremont Theatre, which opened on Sept. 1, 1828, with J. B. BOOTH as acting manager. Mr. SMITH received $20 a week, and Mr. BOOTH $100 a week and $100 a night for ten performances. His first benefit was on the 13th of April following. The next season at the Tremont opened with Mr. SMITH as stage manager. Soon after Mr. THOMAS BARRY became stage manager, Mr. SMITH continuing a member of the company, with which Miss Fanny Kemble, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Barrett, Tyrone Power, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. J. Wallack and Miss Clara Fisher appeared at different times as stars. Mr. SMITH was also a member of the company when Miss CUSHMAN made her first appearance. In 1836 he went to the National Theatre. In 1840 he was again at the Tremont under Dr. J. S. JONES' management, and during that year FANNY ELLSLER made her first appearance in this country, receiving $500 a night. In 1843 he became stage manager of the Boston Museum, a position which he filled with increasing ability until 1860. In 1867 he became stage manager of the Continental Theatre, and in 1868 a member of the Museum company again. In 1869 Mr. SMITH went to California and became stage manager of the California Theatre in San Francisco, under the management of JOHN MCCULLOUGH and LAWRENCE BARRETT. Few men were better known in the profession, and he had not an enemy in the world, so genial and affectionate was his disposition. As one of the landmarks of the American stage he will long be remembered.

WASHINGTON.

Progress Made in the Work of the Standing Committees.

The Envelope Manufacturers Again Complaining—The Postal Telegraph Bill—Increase of Pensions—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads gave a hearing today to the representatives of the envelope manufacturers, who are importuning Congress to stop the manufacture of stamped envelopes by the Post-office Department. They claim that the Department, in selling stamped envelopes of a better quality than they can sell plain ones for, exclusive of the three cents for the stamp, competes with their business and does them injury. They ask that the Department be compelled by law to increase the price ten per cent., and to charge, besides, postage for their transportation in the mails. The Department claims that its management in the manufacture of stamped envelopes is a great public convenience, since it furnishes the people everywhere with good envelopes at equal rates of price. Moreover, the stamped envelope is a great advantage to the Department, since, whenever envelopes are sold, a saving is effected, because the Government realizes a profit of a little over two per cent. upon the cost, whereas the sale of postage-stamps occasions a loss of the whole cost of their manufacture. The envelope is a greater protection from fraud, as it cannot be used but once. It is not probable that the Commissioner will accede to the request of the manufacturers further than to raise slightly the percentage of profit, and even that is doubtful.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Postal Telegraph bill is not quite ready to be reported by the Committee, but will be some time next week.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

Minister SICKLES, it has been reported, is to testify before the Senate Committee on Private Land Claims in behalf of WILLIAM MCGARRAHAN'S right to the Panoche Grande Rancho. Some curiosity has been expressed as to the substance of his testimony. It is understood that he will testify that he saw President LINCOLN attach his signature to the patent which was found recorded in the Land Office. The question as to whether the patent was really signed or not has been one of the most important in the case, and if Gen. SICKLES can actually settle it his testimony will be most important.

CONTESTED SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

From the action of the House today in the Arkansas contested election case of BOLES vs. EDWARDS, the indications are that there will be a pretty warm time when this affair comes to be decided on its merits. Mr. SNYDER moved today to grant Mr. BOLES five days additional time to prepare testimony, but this was resisted by Mr. HAZLETON, of the Committee, who informed the House that Mr. EDWARDS had had four postponements for this purpose, and had utterly failed to present an iota of testimony. The House refused, by a very large vote, to grant the delay. This case involves the merits of the Clayton Senatorial case, and when the discussion begins some very remarkable facts concerning Arkansas politics will come to light. It looks as though Senator CLAYTON would have his hands full to clear up his own case before the Senate.

THE PENSIONS.

It requires an appropriation of about $30,000,000 each year to pay the pensions that have been granted. This amount would be growing smaller had Congress, after granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of the rebellion, not been looking everywhere for pensioners, so that the list is greatly increasing instead of diminishing. There is no other Department in which the Government is so often defrauded, and none where frauds are so difficult of detection. In addition to the general laws, Congress passes an average of several private Pension bills each day, and these are granted in cases which have been rejected by the Pension Bureau as not authorized by existing laws.

THE LOSS IN REVENUES.

The statement of the Civil Service Commissioners' report that one-fourth the revenue of the country had been wasted and lost annually, originated, it is understood, with Mr. DAVID WELLS, late Special Commissioner of the Revenue, and was repeated in Congress by Mr. JENCKES. It was made with special reference to the state of affairs during JOHNSON'S Administration, and was proved to be more than true when the revenue was increased more than twenty-five per cent., with reduced rates of taxation under President GRANT. It appears to have been made more general in its application by the report of the Commission than it ought to have been, or else the frauds and inefficiency under JOHNSON were even more appalling than they were ever deemed.

THE REPEAL OF THE INCOME TAX.

Representative KELLOGG and M. H. WINSLOW, Esq., of New-York, representing the Association for the repeal of the Income tax, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee today, and urged the repeal in quite an extended argument. Mr. KELLOGG will, at a future occasion, present to the Committee some interesting facts concerning the collection of the tax. The Committee did not indicate what their action would be.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

The business of the House today was chiefly devoted to the District of Columbia. Only one bill of any importance was passed, which provides for funding the floating debt of the old corporations of Washington and Georgetown, through the operations of a sinking fund. This amounts to about $780,000, and settles up a great many old scores.

The reason why Mr. SNAPP is so earnestly opposed to civil service reform is said to be that he wants to do what Mr. TIPTON confessed the other day that he had done when he was elected, and that is, turn out everybody he found in office in his district, and put in new ones. The rules that have been adopted are just a little too early in their application for him, and if they prevent his re-election, there will be few to mourn.

Destructive Fire in Avenue A.

Late last night a fire broke out in the maccaroni factory of NELSON & BARUTH, Nos. 313 and 315 Avenue A, which was not subdued until it had partially destroyed the machinery, valued at $15,000, the stock worth $3,000, the total damage on these items being about $10,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of $6,000 in the Andes and Commercial. The building, owned by E. BELLINGS, No. 204 East Seventy-eighth-street, will require $3,000 for repairs.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, continues to sustain the well-earned celebrity of his literary emporium. All that the civilized world has to show of current literature will be found on Mr. BRENTANO'S counters. Among the English serials which the last mail brings to BRENTANO are the *Graphic, Illustrated London News, Saturday Review, Spectator, Nature, Academy, Saint Pauls, Temple Bar, Belgravia, Cornhill, London Society,* &c., &c. An equally full assortment is to hand of French, German, Italian, and even of Russian periodicals. Mr. BRENTANO'S store is one of the marvels of local enterprise, and to the resident or the casual visitor must rank as one of the sights of the City.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in London.

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NO. 19 JOHN-ST., AND NO. 9 MAIDEN-LANE.
CANVAS TRAVELING-BAGS
IN GREAT VARIETY AT
LOW PRICES.
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—*Advertisement.*

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"I would come a thousand miles to have a tooth drawn so," writes a patient on the scroll of the Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

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E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-street.
—*Advertisement.*

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN said, "A penny saved is two pence earned." Deposit your spare money in the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-street, near Franklin's statue.—*Advertisement.*

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is "a sight draft" on deposits in the head.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, Jan. 21, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES, giving interesting information on all sorts of subjects in an entertaining form.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

Napoleon's Cabinet
CHAMPAGNE.
THE WINE USED AT THE RECEPTION OF
PRINCE ALEXIS,
for sale at the leading wine-merchants' and grocers'.
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 37 Beaver-st.

While a Soldier in the Late War, I was so materially benefited by the use of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, that I regard it my duty to inform the public as to my experience. Through the exposure of camp life in very severe weather, I contracted a cold, which finally settled on my lungs, and, in consequence, the Surgeon discharged me as a consumptive. Soon after my arrival home I began to take JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and in a short time thereafter I began to improve, so that in a few weeks I was enabled to go to my employment, farming. Frequently since I have used the EXPECTORANT in my family, for colds and coughs, and always obtained a satisfactory result. I therefore cannot hesitate to recommend this remedy for all colds, and for consumption in its earlier stages.
—*William Barton, writing from Paragon, Mich.*

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Dr. Johnson's Tooth Powder is the most delicious mouth-cleanser and teeth-preserver in existence. Druggists sell it.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway. New and elegant designs on hand; wood floors from 28c. per foot.

MARRIED.

CARY—PATE.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's parents, Wednesday, Jan. 17, by Rev. T. S. Brown, assisted by Rev. J. C. Bliss, Rev. WILLIAM B. CARY, of Solomon City, Kansas, to H. ELIZABETH, daughter of Wm. Pate, Esq.

CORNELL—DATES.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, by Rev. Henry Ward, of New-Hackensack, N. Y., MYRON B. CORNELL, to CORNELIA A. DATES, both of Poughkeepsie.

CILLS—FOLEY.—On Tuesday, by Rev. Dr. J. D. Wells, JOHN W. CILLS to Mrs. E. C. FOLEY, both of Brooklyn, E. D. No cards.

FELLOWS—COCKCROFT.—On Thursday, the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., ROBERT FELLOWS to EMMA L. COCKCROFT, daughter of William Cockcroft, M. D., all of this City.

HOLBROOK—CHALMERS.—Jan. 17, 1872, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Paxton, assisted by Rev. Dr. Adams, WILLIAM C. HOLBROOK, to ANNA M., daughter of Dr. Chalmers, of this City.

LEHLBACH—BABCOCK.—On Wednesday, Jan. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, Jersey City, by Rev. S. M. Rice, GUSTAV LEHLBACH to ANNA LYDIA, daughter of Paul Babcock, all of New-Jersey.

DIED.

CHAMPION.—On Friday, Jan. 19, ELIZABETH B., wife of Joseph B. Champion, of this City.

CLEVELAND.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 19, FANNIE GORDON CLEVELAND, wife of Wm. H. Cleveland.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 33 Lombardy-st., without further invitation.

EGLESTON.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1872, JOHN EGLESTON, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, H. I. Egleston, south side Clarkson-st., Flatbush, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 11 A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

HUNT.—On Friday, Jan. 19, WILSON J. HUNT, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of his son, Nathaniel W. Hunt, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 126 West 21st-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 19, HELEN H., wife of Leonard L. Johnson, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 339 Dean-st., today, Jan. 20, at 11½ o'clock, prior to the removal of her remains to Marlboro, N. J., for interment.

NEILLEY.—On Friday morning, Jan. 19, of scarlet fever, JOHN H., son of John H. and Wilhelmina B. Neilley, in his 4th year.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 121 West 21st-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PRALL.—At New Rochelle, Jan. 18, HENRY WOOSTER PRALL, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Church, (Rev. Dr. Hutton,) on Washington-square.

RANKEN.—At Hampstead, London, on 3d January, OCTAVIA WALKER GIBSON, aged 49, wife of Alexander Ranken, Esq., formerly of New-York.

WILDER.—On Thursday, at 12 o'clock, LYDIA L., wife of M. W. Wilder, and daughter of A. L. and Imogene Batterson.

A dutiful daughter and devoted wife.

Funeral will take place from Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, (Rev. Thomas Armitage,) 46th-st., near 5th-av., Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
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Publish this day:

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A NOVEL.

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II.
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OR, YOUNG SAILOR'S ASSISTANT.

APPERTAINING TO THE PRACTICAL EVOLUTIONS OF MODERN SEAMANSHIP, RIGGING, KNOTTING, SPLICING, BLOCKS, PURCHASES, RUNNING-RIGGING, AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS, APPLICABLE TO SHIPS-OF-WAR AND OTHERS. ILLUSTRATED WITH SEVENTY ENGRAVINGS. ALSO, TABLES OF RIGGING, SPARS, SAILS, BLOCKS, CANVAS, CORDAGE, CHAIN AND HEMP CABLES, HAWSERS, &c., RELATIVE TO EVERY CLASS OF VESSELS. By WILLIAM N. BRADY, Sailing-master United States navy. Eighteenth edition. 1 vol., 8vo, cloth, price $3 50.

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IV.
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V.
ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
By A. PRIVAT DESCHANEL,

formerly Professor of Physics in the Lycée Louis-le-Grand, Inspector of the Academy of Paris. Translated and edited, with extensive additions, by J. D. Everett, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Queen's College, Belfast. To be completed in Four Parts. Part I. Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics; and Part II. Heat, will appear in separate volumes in January, 1872. Copiously illustrated. 8vo. Flexible Cloth. Price $2 each.

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Either of the above sent free, by mail, on receipt of the price.

THE PRE-ADAMITE MAN.—What of the First Man, or Men? Who and what they were? A Review of this whole question in February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of the very large advance orders, the publication of GEORGE MACDONALD'S great story,
WILFRID CUMBERMEDE,
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 1872, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 6½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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DEPOSITORS IN THE EIGHTH National Bank are requested to meet at the Sinclair House, corner of Broadway and 8th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 8 P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting.
ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON,
Chairman Committee.

WEDDING NOTES, NEW STYLES, envelopes and paper, ball-cards, monograms, all kinds of seals, medals, &c.; perfect portraits on steel, by A. DEMAREST, Practical Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

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NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. RILEY.

The Alleged Embezzlement by an Old Government Employe.

The case of Mr. RILEY, the Assistant Superintendent in the Foreign Department of the Post-office, came up for examination before Commissioner BETTS yesterday. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY conducted the case for the prosecution; Gen. HILLIER for the defence.

ROBERT KENNEDY, of No. 381 First-avenue, an employe in the Post-office, testified: On the 16th of this month Mr. RILEY was separating letters in his office; he came to this letter, (Exhibit A,) felt it, tore it and threw it into a pigeon-hole; he did the same with four others; when he had done separating he took them all out, opened four, and then sealed them up again; then he came to the fifth, which he opened, took out the letter, laid it on the table and unfolded it; I could see there was a bill (greenback) and a printed receipt of some kind; he took the envelope and the money and put them in a pigeon-hole; I rushed in and seized him with the letter in his hand; that's the letter I took from him.

Cross-examined—I am a distributing clerk in the Post-office; I can't say whether that's my designation on the pay-roll; I have nothing to do with Mr. RILEY'S office, and don't belong there; I am assigned to duty in the South Circuit; Mr. S. KNAPP is our Superintendent, and I act under his direction.

Q.—How came you to see Mr. RILEY on this occasion, since you have no business in his department? A.—I was standing outside; there was a glass partition between us; I don't think Mr. RILEY could see me; he was about a foot from the partition; there was no one between the partition and Mr. RILEY; the affair took place about eleven o'clock in the morning; I was at the office at eight, and went about my duty till ten; it was not part of my duty to watch Mr. RILEY; after ten I went to watch him; I was told to go there by Mr. GAYLOR; I watched from ten till eleven; I have known Mr. GAYLOR about six years; have been in the Post-office three times; I was there four months and then resigned; eighteen months after I went back again; remained about a year and was then dismissed; I went back again about a year ago.

Q.—You say Mr. GAYLOR told you to watch Mr. RILEY—had you said anything to Mr. GAYLOR to make him do so? A.—No, but I told a friend of mine up-town, a Mr. HAGGERTY, I had seen Mr. RILEY opening letters, and I suppose he told Mr. GAYLOR.

Q.—What is your religion?

Mr. PURDY objected. He wanted to know what the witness' religion had to do with the case.

Gen. HILLIER said he would show that there was a prejudice among certain men in the Post-office against Mr. RILEY because he was not a Catholic.

The Witness—Well, since it comes to that, I say I don't believe in the Catholic religion.

Examination continued—Mr. RILEY put the letter in the pigeon-hole with the others; he took it out afterward, and when he opened it I rushed in and took him, with the letter in his hand; the money and envelope were in the pigeon-hole; when I seized him, Mr. GALLAGER assisted me; I knew GALLAGER was watching Mr. RILEY; I can't say whether the $5 bill shown is the same as was in the letter; I did not see Mr. RILEY read the letter; he hadn't had an opportunity to read it when I seized him; I told him this thing had gone far enough, that I had seen him open too many letters.

Q.—What did Mr. RILEY say in reply? A.—He said the letter was an open one, and he wanted to see the contents. In Mr. GAYLOR'S office, afterward, he said the arrest must be a joke.

The examination was then adjourned till Monday morning, when witnesses for the defense will be produced.

STARTLING SUICIDE.

A Young Lady Shoots Herself Through the Head—A Singular and Distressing Case—A Mystery to be Unraveled.

On Thursday night, about 10½ o'clock, Miss ISABELLA TITUS, a beautiful and accomplished lady, eighteen years of years, committed suicide, at No. 39 West Twenty-fourth-street, by shooting herself through the head. Two months ago she arrived in this City from her home in Pefferill, Mass., on a visit to her sister, Mrs. GERTRUDE GALLOWAY, who boards at the house named. For the past four weeks she had been at times extremely ill, and occasionally depressed in spirits, although she was naturally of a cheerful, happy disposition. She made several remarks which at the time sounded strange to her friends, but did not raise their suspicions that she was meditating self-destruction.

A few days ago she was walking with her sister in Broadway. Her dress was dragging in the mud, and her attention being called to the fact, she said in a tone of great depression: "It makes no difference; I shall never wear it again." She had a pistol of the Smith & Wesson pattern, which a friend in Massachusetts, with whom she had been accustomed to shoot at a target, had given her last Summer, but although the fact of her possession of the weapon was well known to her friends, it did not raise any alarm, especially as they believed she had no cartridges to load it with.

On Thursday Miss TITUS was out shopping nearly all day, and after returning home about 7 o'clock in the evening was observed to be very much depressed in mind. As Mr. GALLOWAY, her brother-in-law, was going upstairs shortly after 7 o'clock, he heard a sound that seemed to be the click of a pistol in the room of Miss TITUS, and on reaching his own room he said to his wife that ISABELLA was loading her pistol. Mrs. GALLOWAY replied that it could not be, as she had no cartridges. This incident passed without further remark, and later in the evening Miss TITUS was in the parlor, where a number of friends of the family were assembled, but her sadness was not noticed at the time. About 10½ o'clock she left the room, bidding the company good-by, and adding, "I shall see you no more, as I am going home to-morrow." The remark seemed strange, as she had not previously announced her intention, and Mrs. GALLOWAY accompanied her to her room and then entered her own. Miss TITUS then ran down-stairs again to the parlor, and said "Good-night" very plaintively to Mrs. LEWIS, another sister also visiting at the house, after which she went upstairs again alone, and sitting at the top of the flight from the third to the fourth floor, with her feet resting on the first step, placed the muzzle of her revolver to her right temple and fired. The noise alarmed the house, and Mrs. GALLOWAY, rushing from her room, stumbled over the prostrate and bleeding form of the insensible lady stretched upon the floor at the head of the stairs. All the inmates of the house were in a moment gathered at the scene of the tragedy, and, among them, Dr. J. P. PRAY, who has an office in the house, but he saw at a glance that she was beyond surgical aid. The bullet had evidently entered the brain, and the unconscious, but still breathing girl was carried into the room of her sister, where, in an hour afterward, she expired, without having returned to consciousness.

Coroner HERRMAN, assisted by Dr. JOHN BEACH, yesterday afternoon held an inquest in the case, and the facts which have been narrated having been elicited, a verdict of death by suicide was rendered, and the remains then delivered to the friends, by whom they were last evening taken to Massachusetts for burial. Deceased, who was possessed of the most unblemished character, was intending in a short time to return to Detroit, which was her native place, and where she had spent some time in the Convent of the Sacred Heart about a year ago. Her father died some few months ago, leaving all of his family in easy circumstances.

The Murderer Foster's Appeal Postponed.

The appeal in the case of WILLIAM FOSTER, condemned for the murder of Mr. PUTNAM, which was to have been heard in Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, was postponed until February 10, at the request of his counsel. Ex-Judge PORTER said, that while the prisoner admitted his guilt of a crime which must consign him for many years to State Prison, yet there was a grave doubt that the prisoner was not guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree. Moreover, there was now pending before the Court of Appeals a question as to the constitutionality of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which applied to this case, and however decided, a doubt would be removed from this case by the decision. Judge GARVIN opposed the motion strongly, but the Court decided to postpone the argument, as already stated.

Harbor-Master Hart's Case—Complaint Against Harbor-Master Davis.

The investigation into the charges against Harbor-Master HART was resumed yesterday. The case for the defense was opened by Mr. DAVIS calling Mr. TRUNDY, a sail-maker, who testified to the honesty and integrity of Mr. HART. The witness stated that it was NIVER, the wharfinger, who had tried to persuade HART to keep the $200 already spoken of; that HART refused the money, and also declined to accept a present of a gold watch, for which NIVER had attempted to get up a subscription.

Mr. J. W. GARDNER stated that he had known HART and done business with him for twenty years. Witness heard NIVER say that he was very sorry that he had made the affidavit against Mr. HART, and that if he got out of that scrape he would never be caught in another.

During the examination of the last witness, Capt. BURT, of the bark *Alford*, came into the room and complained to the Captain of the Port of the conduct of Harbor-Master DAVIS, of the First District. Capt. BURT stated that he had two days ago arrived from Italy, with a cargo of marble, and was refused a berth by DAVIS, although two vessels which had arrived after him had been accommodated at the pier where he applied. Capt. BURT asked the master of one of these vessels how this happened, and was told in reply that if he (BURT) wanted to get alongside of that pier he would have to "put his hand into his pocket very deep." Mr. JONES wrote a letter of instruction to DAVIS about the matter, with which Capt. BURT retired.

The investigation was then adjourned until 10½ A. M. today.

Examination in the Corp Bond Case.

An examination took place yesterday in the case of HORACE CORP, who is charged with complicity in the robbery of United States bonds, worth $22,000, from Mr. SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, at Broadway and Liberty-street, in December last. ELI P. COOLEY, now of No. 190 Worth-street, testified he had known CORP for several years, and always under that name, but never knew in what business he was engaged. Three weeks before Christmas last CORP called on COOLEY in reference to advancing some money to put a broom, of which COOLEY had the patent, on the market. Witness declared that on the Saturday but one before Christmas he was present in a room in the St. Julien Hotel, where he saw CORP purchase from a man named SNYDER a number of United States bonds, and saw him pay over to SNYDER three $1,000 greenbacks and some other money. The case was adjourned until this morning.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The result of the day's business at the Exchange, yesterday, Jan. 19, was unsatisfactory, none of the sales expected to take place being consummated. Both the proposed legal transactions were adjourned as follows: Sale of house and lot on Delancey, near Pitt-street, by JAMES M. MILLER, adjourned until Feb. 3, and sale of house and lot on Twenty-third-street, near Fourth-avenue, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, adjourned until Feb. 16. That these Supreme Court sales are not carried through when once announced is to be regretted, for oftentimes great disappointment is occasioned thereby. The Brooklyn property—namely, two houses and lots on Smith, between Huntington and Nelson streets, offered by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., failed to sell, and was consequently withdrawn. No other business was transacted. Today no sales are expected to occur, but for next week a number of important auctions are announced. This is particularly the case on Monday when a superior class of property will be offered. In this connection, therefore, special attention is called to our weekly list of sales, which will appear as usual on Monday.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

1872. WARD & OGDEN. REAL ESTATE BROKERS, UNION-SQUARE, respectfully inform their friends and the public that their **SPRING LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE AT REDUCED VALUATIONS** is now ready, embracing 400 houses in choice localities, ranging in price from $6,000 to $200,000, to which they invite your early attention.

N. B.—We give special attention to the charge of LEASING, RENTING and APPRAISING of City and country property, and to the MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES for parties resident or those contemplating leaving the City.

OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FRANCIS TOMES, REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES, NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST. Houses, stores and lots taken in charge. Rents collected and returns promptly made. References of the highest character given when required.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The substantially built brick building, Nos. 527 and 529 West 22d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., 50 by 50 feet, four stories and basement, lot 50 feet by half the block; suitable for manufacturing purposes; lease twenty years to run from the 1st of May next, subject to renewals at four per cent. on the value of the ground. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE HANDSOME RESIDENCE on Stuyvesant-square, built on two lots 51.6 feet wide by 120 feet deep, with all modern improvements, suitable for a Club-house or Hotel, with considerable room for building additions, the rear being open to the houses in the 1st-av. For particulars address a line to E. H., at this office, Box No. 142.

$30,000 FOR A HANDSOME FOUR story high-stoop brown-stone house, on 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; house tastefully frescoed, and in fine order throughout. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BOWERY.—FOR SALE ON WEST SIDE, near Bond-st., a lot extra width and depth, with fine four-story building; price reasonable and terms liberal. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—THE splendid iron-front store, No. 33 Beekman-st., 30x107, between Cliff and Gold sts. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

IRVING-PLACE, ABOVE 17TH-ST.—An extra-sized house, in good order, at a very reasonable figure. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

NINETEENTH-ST., NOT FAR FROM Broadway, a handsome full-sized brown-stone house for sale, in complete order and very desirable. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON 5TH-AV., vicinity of 49th-st., elegant full width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone front in 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; rented for $1,700; price, $14,000. Apply at Nos. 330 and 332 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE.—AT THE LOW PRICE OF $15,500, modern four-story English-basement house, desirably located in West 22d-st.; possession May 1. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

LOTS, SINGLY AND IN PLOTS, FOR sale on 5th and Madison avs., and in the intersecting cross streets above 59th-st. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

$24,000.—35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Brown-stone house, 20 feet wide, for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

DOCK PROPERTY—AND BUILDINGS to lease. Apply at Foundry, Kent-av. and Rodney-st., Williamsburg.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large, first-class three-story corner house, on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 1¼ Pine-st., New-York, or S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—HALF BLOCK OF LOTS ON Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn, with good buildings, suitable for coal, lumber, stone or oil business. Apply to R. R. HAZARD, JR., No. 110 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN—three story, high stoop, brown stone, all improvements; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—One plot of ground, between Hill-st. and the M. and E. R. R., west of Prince-st.; in size about 155x485 feet; will be sold together, or in lots to suit.

Also, one house and lot on Harrison-st. The house is 30 feet front by 40 feet deep, is two-story and Mansard roof, well built, has gas, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; lot 150x495 feet, fronting on two streets. Inquire of the owner, J. MARSHALL, Harrison-st., near Central-av., Orange, N. J., or at No. 529 West 22d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—AT ROSELLE, N. J., FORTY-five minutes from New-York and five minutes from Elizabeth, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a very desirable brick dwelling, with good garden and fruit; plenty of shade; grounds well laid out, containing twenty-four city lots, one block from the depot, with or without carriage-house and stable. Roselle is seventy-five feet higher than Elizabeth, and very desirable as a residence. Also, for sale three other beautiful residences. Photographs of all the dwellings can be seen at this office. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York, or W. W. DITTS, Roselle, N. J.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome place at a low price, on Centre-st., (gas-light and macadamized,) either five or seven acres, finely improved; large complete residence, thoroughly built, modern conveniences, stables, laundry, green-house, complete order, fence, lawn, garden, forest, ornamental trees; near depot, unexceptionable neighborhood; terms satisfactory. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—ABOUT twenty acres in an aristocratic neighborhood on the Hudson, four or five miles above Rhinebeck; varied and beautiful scenery; a rivulet winds through the place; five or six dwellings would have to be removed for a fine residence. Inquire of Z. S. SEARLE, Principal New-York Scientific School, Peekskill, on the Hudson.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME NEW house, stable and grounds in Huguenot Park, (Lathers' Hill,) one mile from the depot at New-Rochelle; has all the modern improvements of a city house, with fine view of the Sound, and suitable for a Summer or Winter residence. WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 165 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.—AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson, a handsome country-seat of sixteen acres; view unsurpassed, grounds completely laid out, with cold grapery and green-houses, stable, barn, ice-house, &c.; house in complete order, with bowling alley and billiard-room. For particulars apply to C. M. GIGNOUX, No. 186 Broadway, between 11 and 12 daily.

SPLENDID GRAIN AND GRASS FARM—230 acres, under high cultivation; no better farm in Somerset County; twenty-seven miles by rail; $22,000; great bargain; terms easy. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway; or J. W. KING, J. C. SUPTHAN, M. D., Plainfield, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A beautiful French-roof cottage, with carriage-house, &c.; eight minutes' walk from depot; location and surroundings first-class; price low; easy terms; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

IRON ORE MINE FOR SALE IN MORRIS County, N. J., near Dover, in active operation; also, several very desirable farms near Morristown. CONDICT & CO., No. 86 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHASE PAYING RENT.—$1,000 DOWN and $100 monthly installments will buy a charming suburban cottage residence, combining best features of city and country life, comfortably accessible at all hours and seasons by unrivaled travel. Sixty trains daily. Forty minutes from Liberty-st. Trip tickets, 25 cents; commutation, $68. Pavements, gas, markets, schools, churches, Police, &c., convenient. House is modern fitted and commodious; twelve rooms; extra large lot with lawn, garden, fruit, vines, &c.; stable if preferred. Situated in most prominent portion of Elizabeth. Twenty-three thousand inhabitants. Within 4,000 feet of three depots. For particulars and permit inquire at adjacent West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) Depot.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

The late residence of C. W. Whitney, Esq., situated on Chatterton's Hill, about one-quarter mile from the White Plains depot, overlooking the entire village and surrounding country for miles.

The house, stable, cottage and all out-buildings are in good order and have all the modern improvements, suitable for either Winter or Summer residence.

The grounds, containing about six acres, are handsomely laid out, well stocked with fruit and other trees.

It will be sold low; sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Photographs of the place can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where farther particulars can be had.

If not sold at private sale it will be offered at auction, Feb. 20. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

HOMES IN THE SOUTH.—CHEAP LANDS IN EAST TENNESSEE.—THE KNOXVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE will continue, through the year 1872, to publish weekly its carefully-prepared articles about the Soil, Climate, Products, Labor, Minerals, and other advantages afforded to Immigrants in this genial climate. People of East Tennessee were loyal during the war, and Northern people are cordially welcomed. No Ku-klux ever seen in East Tennessee. Answers to Correspondents given in the CHRONICLE, and information on all subjects furnished. The DAILY and WEEKLY CHRONICLE have largest circulation of any journal in East Tennessee. Daily, subscription, 75 cents per month; Weekly, $2 per year. Specimen copies furnished on application. Address Publishers, RULE & RICKS, Knoxville, Tenn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO RENT, COUNtry-seats, houses and cottages, from $300 to $1,000 per year. For sale—Cottages, from $3,000 to $5,000; houses, from $5,000 to $12,000; country-seats, from $7,500 to $35,000; convenient to depot; on very easy terms. For particulars inquire of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, or GEORGE A. MARSH, opposite depot.

TO LET—COTTAGE AND FINE GROUNDS, very cheap, at Tenafly, N. J., forty miles from City; rent $400 to a good tenant; water in the house; seven rooms, and only three minutes from depot. Inquire of Miss LOSEER, Dress-making Emporium, adjoining the premises, or WM. LAIMBEER, No. 73 6th-av., New-York.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A farm of 450 acres of choice land, with ample wood land, at Lloyd's Neck, in Oyster Bay, twenty-four miles east of New-York; it has two water fronts, and is suitable for vegetables or for a stock farm; rent, $1,200. Apply to Dr. R. H. DERBY, No. 111 East 25th-st., New-York, or to Mr. BOYD, at the premises.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 160th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, AT Orange, N. J., one of the most charming places out of New-York; house fourteen rooms, modern improvements; fine stable and three acres ground in excellent order. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT. The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

STORES TO LET.—FIRST-CLASS (NOW being finished) on Park-place, between Greenwich and Washington sts. Apply at the office of the estate of WM. RHINELANDER, deceased, No. 75 Barclay-st., north-west corner of Greenwich-st.

TO LEASE—THE PREMISES, NO. 100 Bleecker and No. 170 Greene sts., near Broadway, forming an L; well located for any large business. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—ONE WORKSHOP, 20 FEET FRONT, 40 feet deep; water and water-closet; one or five years; in No. 5 Extra-place; $15 each. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDing and lot No. 9 Great Jones-st.; house 25x90. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD house, with a few acres of land, near the City. Address, with price and description, D. R. W., Box No. 108 Times Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE-story high-stoop house, between 5th and 7th avs., 12th and 25th sts. Address, stating price, to P. R., Box No. 114 New-York Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NO. 594 BROADWAY AND NO. 124 CROSBY-ST., KNOWN AS THE "HELMBOLD STORE," TO CLOSE AN INTEREST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the following-described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY—The lot of land, together with the four-story brown-stone front and brick stores thereon, situate on the easterly side of Broadway, 277.7 feet north of Prince-st., running through to and fronting on Crosby-st., and known as the "Helmbold Store," being No. 594 Broadway, and No. 124 Crosby-st., being 31 feet on Broadway, 28.3 on Crosby-st., by 199 feet 9 inches in depth.

VOSE & McDANIEL, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., GOODRICH & WHEELER, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.,	Attorneys.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON BROADWAY, BEING PART OF THE DYCKMAN TRACT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BROADWAY—Two lots, situate on the east side of Broadway, between Dyckman and Academy sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A member of our firms here and in London from this date. DENNISTOUN & CO.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, FRENCH Clocks, Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-ware, best and cheapest, at FRANK FIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 322 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

COAL.

CANNEL COAL.—SCOTCH—$13 PER TON, delivered; $1 per ton extra from yard. Send orders to importer, WM. NELSON, JR., 24 Old-slip.

FINANCIAL.

FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1872.

The Declaration and Charter of this Company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscriptions to the capital stock are now open at No. 346 Broadway, and will continue open until WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., on which day the subscriptions are payable.

JOHN M. FURMAN, EDWARDS W. FISKE, WM. H. STEWART.	Commissioners.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS,	Trustees.

DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

MENDOTA MINING COMPANY.

Holders of past due Coupons of the Bonds of this Company are requested to communicate with STOKES, TAYLOR & CO., No. 65 Broadway, without delay in their own interest and in the interest of the Company.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 25th inst. and reopened at 10 A. M., Feb. 6.

By order of the Board. THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE ON FINISHED ROAD.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors **at PAR AND INTEREST** a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at PAR.* The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is less *than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM **10 TO 13 PER CENT.,** FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK. CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY............	$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED) ONLY............	1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH,

BANKERS, NO. 3 EXCHANGE COURT, NEW-YORK.

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT at Current Rates, and Transact a GENERAL BANKING and BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

Twenty year 8 per cent. GOLD BONDS of the VERMONT DIVISION of the PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD for sale at 90 and interest.

$100,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE **UTICA, CLINTON AND BINGHAMTON** RAILROAD COMPANY, due 1890, 7 per cent. interest, FREE, leased to and now in possession of NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND Railroad Company for twice the amount of interest, and guaranteed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, which uses it for coal traffic. No safer bond for investment is offered. Price, 90 and interest. For sale by

O. E. WOOD, NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.

John J. Cisco & Son, BANKERS, **No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.**

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

THE NEW-YORK ULTRAMARINE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1872. NO. 104 FULTON-ST.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFICERS and Trustees of the New-York Ultramarine Company, in accordance with the requirement of section 12 of the statute, make the following report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871:

First. The capital stock of said Company is $50,000, of which sum $40,000 has been paid in, and $10,000 still the property of the Company.

Second. The entire indebtedness of the New-York Ultramarine Company is $13,764 34.

(Signed,) E. O. GOODMAN, C. HOLMES, CHAS. WILKINS,	Trustees.

New-York State, City and County of New-York.—E. O. GOODMAN, President of the New-York Ultramarine Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he has read the above report, and that the same is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed,) E. O. GOODMAN, President.

Sworn to before me this 19th January, 1872.

JOHN BISSELL, Notary Public, New-York City.

OFFICES OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Nos. 6 and 6½ Trinity Building, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, held on the 21st ultimo, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the present year:

HARRY CONRAD,	SAMUEL F. BARGER,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY,	P. C. CALHOUN,
JAMES H. HOYT,	ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
HENRY R. KUNHARDT,	CHESTER W. CHAPIN,
DAVID T. HOTCHKISS,	HENRY L. DYER,
ALEXANDER SHAW.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HARRY CONRAD, Esq., was elected President; ALEXANDER SHAW, Esq., Vice-President; and P. C. CALHOUN, Esq., Treasurer.

WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE WADDINGHAM GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—Capital stock, issued in payment of mining and other property, $1,200,000. Liabilities, including disputed claims, $30,000.

The property of the Company consists in mines at Rock Bar, Altona County, Idaho Territory.

TRUSTEES.

DAVID BOGART,	JAMES W. FLINN,
CHAS. H. DOUGHERTY,	CHAS. H. HASWELL,
JAMES T. HOBART,	H. SILLERHORN,
FRANK KING.	
CHAS. H. HASWELL, Secretary,	JAMES W. FLINN, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day, New-York, Jan. 19, 1872.

WM. G. WINANS, Notary Public.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, held yesterday, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	GEO. C. COLLINS,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	THOS. DAVENPORT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	BENJ. W. MERRIAM,
CHAS. J. SHEPARD,	CHAS. SANDFORD,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,	THOS. WOODWARD,
SAMUEL R. PLATT,	H. B. LOOMIS,
CHARLES HAUSELT,	GEORGE FARMER,
HENRY W. BELCHER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, NATHANIEL HAYDEN and JOSEPH M. COOPER were unanimously re-elected, respectively, President and Vice-President.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The declaration and charter having been filed in the Insurance Department, books of subscription to the capital stock have been opened at the Metropolitan Bank, and will continue open until MONDAY, the 29th inst., on which day the subscriptions will be payable.

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, MARTIN BATES, JAMES M. MORISON, HORACE B. CLAFLIN, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,	Commissioners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, at the City of New-York. H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD Free of Government Tax. Interest Payable Quarterly. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds (COUPON AND REGISTERED.) ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE, OF THE **LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA,** PRICE 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FURTHER AND FULL PARTICULARS, WITH PAMPHLETS AND MAPS, FURNISHED BY US, ON APPLICATION.

Jones & Schuyler, NO 12 PINE-ST., N. Y. FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
E. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST., offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

ALL TAXES PAID.

We think very highly of, and recommend to all classes of Investors, The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July in New-York. Road finished and running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; mortgage positively limited to one million dollars; road already employed to its utmost capacity, and earning more than its mortgage interest and all expenses.

For sale, at 95 and interest, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 Nassau St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

UTLEY & BOWEN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, **No. 4 Wall-st.**

Investment securities a specialty. State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARDNER Manufacturing Company, made pursuant to section 12 of the acts of Feb. 17, 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical and chemical purposes," and section 2 of the act amending the same, framed June 7, 1852.

THE CAPITAL STOCK IS $250,000.

No part of said stock was actually paid in cash, but it was all issued by the Trustees in payment for property purchased by them, necessary for the business of the Company.

The total amount of existing indebtedness of the Company is $56,654 81.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

O. L. GARDNER, President.

C. H. APPLEGATE, JOHN BOWMAN, D. HOWARD DONOVAN, CHAS. D. WADSWORTH,	Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—CHAS. D. WADSWORTH, being duly sworn, says he is Secretary of the Gardner Manufacturing Company, above named, and that the foregoing report is, in all respects, true.

Sworn to, this 19th day of January, 1872, before me, WM. HIBBARD, Notary Public, City and County of New-York. CHAS. D. WADSWORTH.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF THE Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, A. D. 1848, the KALMIA MILLS COMPANY, incorporated under said act and the amendments thereto, make the following report:

The amount of their capital stock is three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) the whole of which has been issued for the payment, in full, for real estate, mill, machinery, and improvements thereon, including manufactured and unmanufactured goods necessary to their business.

The amount of the existing debts of the Company is two hundred and four thousand four hundred and three fifteen one-hundredth dollars, and not in excess thereof, ($204,403 15.)—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

H. M. PATON, JULIUS GERSON, M. F. HUNT, WM. PATON,	Majority of Trustees.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Electro-Motor Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of February, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the object of increasing the capital stock of the Company from five thousand shares, of the nominal par value of $20 each, to fifty thousand shares of the nominal par value of $20 each.

E. B. CLEGHORN, S. W. TUCKER, S. N. SMITH, S. WRIGHT,	Majority of Trustees.

Dated New-York, 12th January, A. D. 1872.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January instant, after which and until the 7th day of February next, the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

$31,500 COLESVILLE, BROOME County, Seven per cent. Bonds.

4,000 Maryland, Otsego County, Seven per cent. Bonds.

3,100 Milford, Otsego County, Seven per cent. Bonds.

500 Bainbridge, Chenango County, Seven per cent. Bonds, issued in aid of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

16,000 Ithica Town Bonds, issued to Ithica and Athens Railroad Company.

For sale by WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from this date until morning of 20th January, on and after which date a cash Dividend of Five per Cent. will be payable.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National Debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds OF THE **Peoria and Rock Island Railway OF ILLINOIS,**

thereby adding 25 per Cent. to their capital, and about 45 per Cent. to their yearly income, all in gold. Thus a favorable opportunity is continued—until the close of this Loan—for the holders of these Governments or other 5 and 6 per Cent. Bonds, who wish to capitalize and still retain equally as good security by exchanging for Peoria 7 per Cents.

The PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY is a completed Road, with a CAPITAL STOCK of $2,000,000 all paid in, by which the road was built, and is ninety-one miles in length, connecting the important cities of Peoria, on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. THE PRESENT NET EARNINGS ARE IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ALL THE BONDS, while ITS PRESENT EQUIPMENT IS NOT ENOUGH TO DO ONE-HALF THAT CAN BE DONE IN LOCAL TRAFFIC ALONE.

Hence the option that the holders of these Bonds have to convert them into Stock, at any time, is of great value.

In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct Depots, Car and Engine-houses, Machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, the Company offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 Convertible First Mortgage Gold Bonds, which cover the entire property of the Company, as well as all that may hereafter be acquired, and is less than $16,500 per mile.

They are Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each, and can be Registered if desired.

PRESENT PRICE 90

And accrued interest in currency.

Principal and Interest payable in Coin in New-York or London, free of Tax. COUPONS PAYABLE FEB. AND AUG. 1.

Railroads are frequently constructed through unsettled and uncultivated portions of the West, consequently have but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after completion. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first-class completed road, with

NO PARALLEL OR COMPETING LINE,

and runs through one of the Richest Agricultural, Manufacturing, Coal and Most Populous Districts in the West.

Thus a large and profitable local business is at once assured, and by a glance at the map it will be seen that this new road is an Important Central Link to which many of the principal lines Centralize.

The loan is therefore placed beyond any contingency, as the earnings will be large and the bonds sure to rank among the Best Securities in the market.

We invite the attention of all who wish to make a safe and reliable investment, to these Bonds, now doubly secured by the road and its property, which is daily growing stronger.

All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges, by

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, 14 Nassau-St., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

The London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, hereby gives notice that under the provisions of the Omaha Bridge Bonds, issued by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the trustees of the mortgage by which the said bonds are secured have drawn by lot the bonds for redemption on the 1st April next, and that the following are the numbers of the bonds so drawn: Nos. 1,121, 135, 203, 248, 311, 557, 565, 608, 612, 633, 669, 674, 800, 863, 869, 923, 976, 1,024, 1,059, 1,136, 1,152, 1,195, 1,214, 1,497, 1,501, 1,615, 1,663, 1,770, 1,883, 1,951, 1,980, 2,097, 2,200, 2,217, 2,320, 2,382, 2,499.

The said bonds will be payable on and after the 1st April next, on the surrender thereof, with all the undue coupons, at the offices of the bank, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., in sterling, or at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, in United States gold coin, at par, together with a premium of ten per cent. upon the nominal value, namely, at the rate of £220 sterling or $1,100 gold, per bond. By order.

JAMES M. STREETEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED, NO. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON, E. C., 7th December, 1871.

AGENCY OF THE **BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, NO. 48 WALL-ST.**

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

Issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers. Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, ARCH. MCKINLAY,	Agents.

MUTUAL BANK, NO. 760 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 17, 1872.

W. L. CONKLIN, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD at the banking-house on Monday, 15th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected as Directors for the ensuing year:

W. S. CONKLIN,	JOHN C. HAM,
SAM'L B. MARBATT,	ASABEL CHAPIN,
SAM'L A. HILLS,	CHAS. RUSTON,
HENRY L. RITCH,	R. P. LOUNSBERY,
WM. MONTROSS,	JESSIE W. POWERS,
WM. A. POND,	PHILIP J. SEITER,
WALTER C. PALMER, JR.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board W. L. CONKLIN was unanimously re-elected President.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 10, and reopened Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1872.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of Jan. 17, and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES F. HARTT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Twenty-eighth Dividend

OFFICE **COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.** NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

GROSS ASSETS	$480,347 65
CASH CAPITAL	200,000 00
SURPLUS	262,047 65
UNSETTLED LOSSES	18,300 00

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand, free of Government tax. C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President. J. S. BANKER, Vice-President. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of the ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK have ordered that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, for the half year or quarter ending Jan. 1, 1872.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest is due and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Money deposited now will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 112 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

A dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government Tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 200 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th inclusive.

CHARLES BUNYON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM H. BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

JAN. 11, 1872.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Assistant Secretary.

COUPONS NO. 5 OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS due Jan. 15, 1872, will be paid, free of United States Government Tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the office of A. L. HATCH, No. 22 Pine-st., N. Y.

C. C. GILMAN, President.

NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 10, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the original capital of the Company, payable on demand.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEAR THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 163 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, is located the MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK. The convenience and advantages of this bank bring a large and increasing business from among the working people of New-York and adjoining cities. Every accommodation is afforded to depositors consistent with sound principles. Interest commences on the first of every month instead of the old quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to depositors. One dollar will commence an account. Books in German, French and English. Open daily from 10 to 3; also, Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and over, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, 1872, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 22.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after Jan. 21.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

Bank, Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES. THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (A National Savings Bank.) No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid ON DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK, No. 28 Abingdon-square, under Ninth Ward Bank. Interest at the rate of six per cent. All deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits, except cash on hand, safely invested in bonds and mortgages and Governments only. Additional security to depositors by a fund of the trustees pledged for that purpose. THOS. MCLELLAND, President; EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, Vice-Presidents; GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $10,490,313 96. TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Interest at rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after Jan. 20. N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,140 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JANUARY, will be paid on and after JAN. 22.

ALL MONEY deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 upward, entitled thereto, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15 next.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit of Jan. 1.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 31 will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

J. P. WHITE, President.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets, $2,670,508 41. Surplus, $201,233 26.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC........................Jan. 20, 1½ P. M.
OCEANIC........................Feb. 17.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 30, ANGLIA, Saturday, Jan. 20.
Saturday, Jan. 6, COLUMBIA, Saturday, Jan. 27.
Saturday, Jan. 13, AUSTRALIA, Saturday, Feb. 3.
Saturday, Jan. 20, EUROPA, Saturday, Feb. 10.
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, Feb. 3, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT......Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE......DANRE......Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE......Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON......ROUSSAN......Saturday, Mar. 9
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
JAVA......Wednesday, Jan. 24, '72
CALABRIA......Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72
CHINA......Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
ABYSSINIA......Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA......Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
FROM BOSTON.
HECLA......Saturday, Jan. 20, '72
SIBERIA......Saturday, Jan. 27, '72
TRIPOLI......Saturday, Feb. 3, '72
PARTHIA......Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
BATAVIA......Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
and every following SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage......$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 24, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Feb. 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN......Feb. 28, at
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Jan. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin......$75 | Steerage......$30
To London......80 | To London......35
To Paris......90 | To Paris......38
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Jan. 30—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. 27.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.
Jan. 25.—The steam-ship BIENVILLE, Capt. ——, will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, as an extra steamer to Aspinwall direct.
Freight received commencing Jan. 22, on wharf foot of Canal-st.
For rates, freight, &c., apply at office on wharf.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER......Jan. 23
ERIE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH......Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......March 23
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Jan. 25.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 1.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Feb. 8.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only.)...Sat., Feb. 3
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Feb. 21
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
These ships are the only ones authorized to give through bills of lading and passenger tickets. Shipments by other steamers will be charged local rates from Savannah.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
BLACK STAR LINE,
From Pier No. 13 North River, every SATURDAY.
The Steam-ships
MONTGOMERY leaves JAN. 20, at 3 P. M.
HUNTSVILLE leaves JAN. 27, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st., corner Cedar-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
THROUGH BILLS LADING AND THROUGH RATES TO ALL POINTS IN CONNECTION WITH CENTRAL RAILROAD AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.
TWO TRIPS A WEEK.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER LIZZIE BAKER
will leave Padelford's Wharf EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock for BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARYS, GA., FERNANDINA, AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA. connecting at Jacksonville with BROCK'S LINE OF STEAMERS for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville and other landings on St. John's River.
RETURNING,
will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways, except Darien.
For through tickets apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steam-ship lines.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent, Savannah, Ga.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M., Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M., Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass trains.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M., Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M., Northport Way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 6 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE
For young ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Next term begins Feb. 12, 1872.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 5th-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Second half year opens Feb. 5.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

ST. MARY'S HALL.
Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President; Rev. E. K. SMITH, A. M., Principal. The seventieth half-yearly term will begin on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872.
Board and tuition the half year, $225. No extras.
Address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Winter Term commences Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

MRS. JOHN V. R. BLEECKER'S French and English Home School for young ladies and children. Winter term commences Feb. 1. A few vacancies also for boarders and parlor boarders. No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner East 20th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MME. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (late Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Winter term commences Feb. 5.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY—LONG known for its high character and reasonable rates. Address T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The spring session opens Feb. 19.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—For both sexes. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A Christian family, a position as English governess to children or companion to a lady; would feel an interest and assist in the household duties; best references given and required; small salary. Address CHURCH WOMAN, Up-town Advertising Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, who speaks French, German, English, a position as lady's companion or governess. Address family with whom she is now living, Mr. LATHROP, No. 1,233 corner K and 13th sts., Washington, D. C.

A DIVINITY STUDENT, BEST REFERENCES, will instruct classes or private pupils in classics, mathematics, or English branches. Address PHILO, General Theological Seminary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAMMERING.—DRS. WHITE & OATMAN, No. 402 4th-av. One thousand dollars paid to any one we cannot cure. No pay until cured. Call and see our patients.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 79 VARICK-ST., ONE high pedestal double desk, with book and paper rack; also, two high double desks.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EVERY CHURCHMAN SHOULD TAKE THE CHURCHMAN, which is the leading and largest weekly in the Protestant Episcopal Church.
THE CHURCHMAN'S circulation is nearly equal to that of all the other Church papers combined.
THE CHURCHMAN will be conducted with the same vigor and enterprise which have gained for it its present position.
THE CHURCHMAN comprises within its ample pages all that may be needed in a proper Church paper.
Subscription in advance, $3 a year.
M. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 713 Broadway.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 41st-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—ROBERT S. MACARTHUR, Pastor.—Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL—SEATS FREE—EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Regular services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ATTORNEY-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M. Subject, Sunday Morning—*A Specific, Infallible Test of Entire Sanctification, the Sum and Substance of all the Bible Says and all that was Ever Written or Preached on the Subject.* Revival meetings every night in this church at 7½ o'clock. All invited.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—Rev. Dr. PAXTON, of the First Presbyterian Church, will deliver a sermon to young men, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av. Rev. Dr. MIKELS, Pastor, will preach in the morning.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, PROTestant Episcopal, corner Henry and Scammel sts. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. Children's church at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON. All are welcome.

AT APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st., Mrs. EMMA HARDINGE BRITTEN speaks SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects: MORNING—*The New Bible*; EVENING—*The New Social Order.* Conference at 2½ P. M.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in this church, West 54th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

AT CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., Rev. DAVID MITCHELL will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, fully furnished, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day SUNDAY.
JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 732 6th-av.

BIBLE QUESTION IN HARLEM.—Rev. OSCAR HUGO will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in United Presbyterian Church, 118th-st., between 3d and 2d avs. In the EVENING Mr. HUGO preaches in Harlem Congregational Church, corner 125th-st. and 3d-av. Subject—*Free, open Bible, and no Pope's Concordat in this Country; and Protestant Rights of Conscience in Roman Catholic Countries.*

BABYLON IS FALLEN.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Character and Approaching Doom of Romanism in the Light of Prophecy.*

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Jan. 21.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Downing and Bedford sts. Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, 21st. All are invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER 35th-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. At the MORNING service, Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., will be instituted Rector of Christ Church by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, of New-York. At the EVENING service the newly-installed Rector will preside.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M., except on the second Sunday in each month, when the afternoon service will be omitted and the church will be open in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, NO. 24 WEST 28th-st., near Broadway.—SUNDAY, Jan. 21, Rev. W. G. DAWSON, of Louisville, Ky., will preach MORNING and EVENING. Subject, 10½ A. M.—*Co-operation with God.* At 7½ P. M. subject—*Three Men's Opportunities to be Saved.*

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, of Boston, will preach in this Church, SUNDAY, Jan. 21, MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

DR. EBEN TOURJEE, DIRECTOR OF the New-England Conservatory of Music, Boston, will deliver a lecture on *Music as an Element of Worship*, at the Rose Hill M. E. Church, 27th-st., near 3d-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING, at 7½, he will conduct a "Service of Song," at the same place. The exercises will be of special value to all who are interested in the subject of church music.

DISCOVERIES OF THINGS PERTAINING TO THIS LIFE.—The second sermon of this series will be given by Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, at the Church of Our Saviour, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*Self-Consciousness.* Evening service as usual.

DR. R. T. HATCH LECTURES IN Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, on *The Evils of Spiritualism.* The THORPE BROTHERS give a seance of the most astonishing spiritual demonstrations. This novel course is to demonstrate its facts and show its horrors. Tickets, 50 cents.

EVANGELIST PREACHING ON SUNDAY at 7½ P. M. at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Subject—*The Calling of the Church.*
To be continued on the following subjects:
Jan. 28—*The Gifts of the Spirit.*
Feb. 4—*The Church as She is and as She Should be.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. Mr. PENDLETON will preach in the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, third in the series, on the *Annals of Redeeming Love.* EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Prof. O. M. NEWELL, musical director and organist.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—SUNDAY services: 7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 10, Morning Prayer; 10½, Litany; 11, Holy Eucharist; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 7½, Compline. Week-day services: 7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 9 A. M., Morning Prayer; 4½ P. M., Evening Prayer.

FREE RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE and Prayer-meeting, at Mohawk Hall, 6th-av. and 16th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Opening address by J. K. INGALLS, on *Equitable Division of the Profits of Labor the True Solution of the Social and Civil Problems.*

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Service at 10½ A. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. A. P. CURRY, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the hall corner 8th-av. and 25th-st. There will also be services, of a salvation character, in the hall No. 270 Grand-st. Praise Jesus.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICE, 39th-st. and Park-av.—Preaching 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. by Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D. Prayer and Conference 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor.—The services on next SABBATH will be conducted by Rev. J. S. INSKIP, commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Revival services will be continued every evening next week except Monday and Saturday. Seats are all free.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Preaching Dec. 21 by Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT, (Englewood, N. J.,) MORNING and EVENING, at the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The public cordially invited.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 125th-st., corner 2d-av. Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN, Pastor. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LECTURE.
Rev. GEORGE D. MIGGINS on *New-York City and City Life*, in the West Twenty-fifth-street Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. A. M. STRATTON will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*The Ninth Commandment.* Sabbath-school at 3 P. M.; Prayer-meeting at 6¾ P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Communion after sermon. Services in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

"PYGMALION STATUE, OR THE Christian Lost."—Seventh of a series of lectures by Rev. CHAS. F. LEE, in Fifth Universalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Morning subject—*Religious Needs of the City*, at 11 A. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, STEINWAY HALL.—Religious services will be held in Steinway Hall SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject—*Prayer.* In the evening Mr. HEPWORTH will deliver the second sermon in his course to young men. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. BEACH, OF ST. PETER'S Church, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 21. Service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Morning service at 10½. Rev. T. R. DAVENPORT will preach.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FREE CHORAL SCHOOL OF CHRIST'S CHURCH.
The class for boys meets every SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., and for adults every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the church, 5th-av., (35th-st. entrance.) Special attention paid to reading music at sight. Dr. CUTLER is at his office, in the basement of the church, entrance on 35th-st., daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock, and persons who desire to join either of the classes are invited to confer with him personally.
The rehearsals of the chancel and gallery choirs combined every FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Members of the parish and others interested in congregational singing, and in a higher standard of church music, are invited to attend.
Dr. STEPHEN H. CUTLER, Organist.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 6th and 10th avs., at 10½ A. M. Text—*I Am Compared thee to Horses in Pharaoh's Chariots.* Rev. REUBEN WESCOTT will preach at 7½ P. M. on *Paul's Address to the Athenians.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR of St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, will deliver the fifth of a series of discourses on *The Last Things.* Subject—*The Resurrection.*

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The anniversary of the Sunday-school connected with the church will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

REV. FRED. EVANS, PASTOR, WILL preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at Central Baptist Church, south side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Subjects: Morning—*Be Careful How You Build.* Evening—*Jericho Will Fall.* Strangers provided with comfortable seats.

REV. MR. GLOVER WILL PREACH IN John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M. The Pastor, L. S. WEED, at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Martyr Death.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. DR. G. W. SAMSON, PRESIDENT of the Rutgers Female College, will preach at the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker-st., corner Morton-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. All are cordially invited to attend; seats free.

REV. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., RECtor of Calvary Church, will lecture at the Historical Society, 2d-av. and 11th-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock, on the *Ober Ammergau Passion Play.* Tickets, 50 cents.

REV. R. M. STRATTON WILL LECture before the Eastern Branch Y. M. C. A., No. 473 Grand-st. Subject—*Salt Lake and the Mormons,* MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock. Admittance free.

REV. MORGAN DIX, RECTOR OF Trinity Church, will preach at Trinity Chapel SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 7½ P. M. Lecture No. 2 of the course. Subject—*Home, Holy Matrimony, Divorce.*

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL preach the annual sermon before the Young Men's Association of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH will lecture on *Luck and Pluck*, to young men, at the Jane-street M. E. Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1872, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

SPANISH P. E. CHURCH OF SANTIAGO.—This congregation worships at the church in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Services and sermon in the Spanish language at 12½. The Rector wishes to thank publicly the accomplished Cuban Professor, Mr. Emilio Agramonte, for the Christian zeal and interest in our evangelical mission with which he has been directing the choir and playing on the organ for more than two years without any pecuniary recompense, and also the renowned contralto, Miss Kate Morensi, who has offered to sing every Sunday in our services, without any remuneration, to help our Christian work.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH near 2d-av.—Rev. JAMES S. OSTRANDER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and address a public Sunday-school missionary meeting in the church at 2 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Young people's meeting at 6 P. M. All seats are free, and strangers and others made welcome.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. E. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Special subject in the evening—*The Bitterness of Regret.* Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

"SERVICE OF SONG" IN ASSOCIAtion Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, from 7½ to 9 o'clock. After this service a short address will be delivered by Rev. Mr. LARSON. This is intended especially for young people.

ST. ANNE'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av. SUNDAY MORNING, prayer at 7½, and holy communion at 8. Rev. RICHARD F. SWEET will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN CHAMBERLIN at 7½ P. M. Service for deaf mutes at 3½ P. M.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—Right Rev. WILLIAM W. NILES, Bishop of New-Hampshire, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING. Services in this Church every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor. Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER 2D-av. and 10th-st.—Services, 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.—Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector of the Anthon Memorial Church, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, 21st, at 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—J. H. COCHRAN, General Undertaker, residence No. 131 West 16th-st. Attendance day or night.

THE NIGHT COLLEGE FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS of the House of the Evangelists, (organized November, 1869.) All lectures are delivered in the College Building, 43d-st., between Madison-av. and the Grand Central Depot.
LECTURES FOR NEXT WEEK:
TUESDAY, 23d inst.—*How to Study the Bible,* by Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D.
THURSDAY, 25th inst.—*The Place and Purpose of the Sunday-school,* by Rev. J. H. VINCENT, D. D., Editor of *Sunday-school Journal.*
SATURDAY, 27th inst.—*Religious Views and Habits of Thought in Cities,* by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Missions.
Lectures will begin at 8 P. M., precisely. The attendance of all Christian workers is invited. Tickets may be had, without charge, at the door on the evening of the lecture, or at City Mission, No. 50 Bible-house; Young Men's Christian Association, 4th-av. and 23d-st.; Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 3 Bible-house; Methodist Episcopal Book-store, Broadway and 11th-st.

"THE BIBLE IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS," will be the sixth of a series of discourses, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, at the Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, near 5th. At 10½ in the MORNING, subject—*Prayer.* Seats free. Juvenile monthly temperance concert at 2 P. M.

THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.—The seventh lecture in this course will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE CONVERSION OF CHILDREN, with brief review of Rev. Edward Payson Hammond's Meetings, by Rev. ANDREW A. BONAR, of Glasgow. Paper covers, 31 pages, price 5 cents, 30 per dozen, $1 50 per 100, $12 per 1,000. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath-school Missionary Association of the Fourteenth-street (corner 2d-av.) Presbyterian Church will be held on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by RALPH WELLS, Esq., and others. Singing by the children.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ by Rev. SAMUEL CARLISLE. Young people's meeting in lecture-room at 7½. EVENING. Strangers cordially invited.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services on SUNDAY at the usual hours. Praise meeting in the evening. Monthly meeting of the Mission School, corner 25th-st. and 8th-av., at 2½ P. M., to be addressed by Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH and others.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN ONE OF THE most profitable manufacturing businesses in the City. To the right kind of a man an opportunity to realize $5,000 or $8,000 per annum is offered; capital required, $5,000; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., A. F., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A QUARTER years lease and fixtures of a dry-goods store doing a first-rate business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply on premises to GEORGE TURNBULL & CO., No. 463 6th-av.

A GERMAN TRAVELER, IN THE wine and liquor business, of some years' experience and commanding a good trade, would like to enter into an engagement. Address K. K., Traveler, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS C. MERCIER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 170 East Ninety-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1872.
ja20-law6mS MARY DESSOIR, Administratrix.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments and Headstones, in great varieties. Send for catalogue.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST CARriage or brougham horses in the City; price, $1,000; he is a beautiful dapple-gray, 16¼ hands high, very showy, sound and kind; has not a fault or blemish; the owner, a responsible business man, will send him to any gentleman's stable on trial for a week. Address MESSENGER, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—PAIR BLACK FAMILY horses, coupé and harness, used about a year; sold as owner has gone to Europe; to be seen at stable, No. 123 West 18th-st., before 1 or after 5. Apply to Mr. HALL, No. 137 Madison-av., at 9 A. M. or 6 P. M.

A.—HORSES CLIPPED WITH NEATness and dispatch by WALKER & FOSTER, No. 873 7th-av., junction of Broadway. The Dexter Machine for sale; price $5; sent C. O. D.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ROBES.—Buffalo, $4, $7, $8, $12; Black Bear, Hudson Bay Wolf, $15, $20, $25, $30. Gray Blankets, Horse Blankets, slipper and Cap Plushes. No. 109 Chambers-st.

ARMY HARNESS, FARM CARTS, cavalry seats, rubber blankets, mule collars, McClellan saddles, tents, canvas waterproof horse covers. W. A. CARTER, 95 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

HANDSOME CIRCULAR FRONT coupé, with pole and shafts, nearly new, used by a private family. Apply at private stable, No. 47 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HORSE-BLANKETS, ROBES AND SLEIGH-BELLS, in large variety, at HARNES, HAYS & CO., No. 75 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., WEST, NO. 215, an elegant room, second floor front, large closets, and two rooms fourth floor; house, table and attendance strictly first-class. Terms moderate to good parties.

NO. 116 WEST 41ST-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—Large third-story room and hall room connecting, very desirable; also large room on fourth floor, with good board; unexceptionable references.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.; freshly furnished, most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or single, with or without board; very favorable terms to permanent parties. Lodging $1 and upward.

FOURTEENTH-ST., WEST, NO. 327.—A family with a few select boarders have a large room on third floor, suitable for two gentlemen; also hall-room; house first class, and excellent board.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—TWO BRIGHT, cheerful rooms connecting, second floor front; liberal table, with comforts of a refined and quiet home. References exchanged.

NO. 158 WEST 24TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly furnished rooms, with first-class board; house has all modern improvements; terms reasonable to permanent parties.

NO. 18 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.—New and magnificently-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for families and single gentlemen; table as desired.

NO. 250 WEST 14TH-ST.—TWO COMmunicating rooms, singly or en suite, with first-class board; also, rooms suitable for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

A LARGE, PLEASANT, COMFORTAbly-furnished front room with good liberal board, $9; one for married couple, $14; brown-stone house, every convenience, genteel neighborhood. 42 7th-av.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 645 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 130 WEST 22D-ST.—A COMFORTAbly-furnished square room, southern exposure, with board, in a family of seven young people. Price $10. References exchanged.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite or single, from $4 to $20 per week.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway; elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms.

NO. 395 WEST 23D-ST.—LARGE HANDsome room to let, with board, on second floor; terms moderate.

ONE ROOM, SUITABLE FOR TWO gentlemen, and one room for single gentleman, with or without board, at No. 309 5th-av.

NO. 115 EAST 24TH-ST.—LARGE room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

NO. 246 WEST 34TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms with board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; terms moderate.

NOS. 23 AND 25 EAST 4TH-ST., second block east of Broadway, pleasant large and single rooms; first-class table; terms from $10 to $25.

NO. 14 WEST 27TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board; references exchanged.

$7—$9.—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or double, with or without board. References exchanged. No. 152 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

AT NO. 23 IRVING-PLACE.—FURnished rooms on second and third floors, with or without board.

NO. 43 LEXINGTON-AV.—A FURnished room for a gentleman, with or without meals; private family.

NO. 116 WEST 14TH-ST.—ROOMS FOR single gentlemen, with board; table unexceptionable, and house and location first-class.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a seamstress' or chamber-maid's and seamstress' situation, or care of children; excellent seamstress; cuts, fits, operates; all kinds of family sewing; very best five years' City references from last place. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a waitress' situation, or as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse, sewing, &c.; competent waitress; care of silver, getting up of salads, &c.; or as chamber-maid and nurse; very best City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, not long from England, to do general house-work in a small private family; is a first-class washer and ironer, and good plain cook. Call or address No. 341 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable American woman; excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, creams, jellies, side-dishes, &c.; country or City; best City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan girl, recently from the country, to do general housework in a private family; City or country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing and ironing to do at home, or would go out by the day. Apply at 226 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do light house-work; willing and obliging. Apply in store No. 230 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL, A SITUAtion to do house-work in a private family. Call for two days at No. 338 East 45th-st., in the rear.

COLORED RELIEF, ROOM NO. 65 BIBLE HOUSE.—Colored servants furnished direct from Charleston and the South.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing; good City references. Address A. P., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer in a small private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 344 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 350 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 305 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as cook in a private family or boarding-house; an excellent pastry cook; good City reference. Address M., Box No. 21, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can give seven years' City reference. Call or address JOHN, No. 39 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family, by a single young man, a native of England; has experience as a butler; good City references. Can be seen at office No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUations; the man as coachman and to make himself generally useful; the wife as cook or chambermaid; town or country; recently arrived from London. Address for two days A. P., No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTLEman, well versed in English, German, French and Italian, and in bookkeeping and correspondence; best references given. Apply to T. O., Post-office Box No. 566.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference. Call at Mr. R. CAMPBELL'S saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., from 10 to 11 o'clock.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENT FOR THE State of New-Jersey for the best-selling shuttle sewing-machine in the market; great inducements offered to the right party. Address or call upon L. K. BAKER, at office of D. A. Newton & Co., No. 29 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A private family, as waitress and chamber-maid; must be obliging and thoroughly competent. Apply two days at 11 East 22d-st., between 10 A. M. and 12 M.

$375 A MONTH. EXPENSES PAID.—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!
Of G. L. FOX'S new version of his famous pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The Martens family in their great CAT DUET—the artistic success of the season.
The Kiralfys' new ballets, the Warrior Dance and the Shield Tableau—the most beautiful picture ever seen on the stage.
First week of the WILSON BROTHERS in their great gymnastic feats.
First week of Signor Cassilli's Aerial Juggling and the FOUNTAIN OF FIRE.
First week of Mrs. Yeamans' CHANT OF THE CELESTIALS.
Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

WALLACK'S.
ALL NOVELTIES POSTPONED
In consequence of the great success of Mr. Brougham's new play,
JOHN GARTH.
Now in the
SIXTH WEEK
of its run.
Mr. GILBERT will this evening resume his part in the drama, having recovered from his indisposition.
BOX-BOOK OPEN
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
"JOHN GARTH IS A TRIUMPHANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS."—*Herald.*
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH
FOURTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS......as......MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER......as......JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN......as......PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.
28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
Continued success of
MR. JAMES STEELE MACKAYE
and his pupil,
MISS GRISWOLD
in the new five-act play of MONALDI.
In preparation a new society play, entitled
MARRIAGE.
Seats secured at the theatre and at the theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 7¾.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CURTAIN RISES AT 1½ PRECISELY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO.

STEINWAY HALL—MONDAY.
Dr. DAMROSCH AND Herr PRUCKNER'S FIRST SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 22.
Dr. DAMROSCH,
Violinist and Chef d'Orchestra, and
Herr DYONIS PRUCKNER,
Court Pianist to the King of Wurtemburg, assisted by Mrs. HELENE DAMROSCH, Mezzo Soprano,
Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncello.
Tickets of admission, $1 50. Reserved seats for the series of five soirées, $5. Can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Jorden & Martens', No. 832 Broadway; C. Pond's music-store, Union-square, and at Steinway Hall.

PROF. MULDER-FABBRI OPERA.
Directors—R. Mulder, W. Formes, Th. Habelmann.
STADT THEATRE—THIS (Saturday) EVENING.
LAST NIGHT OF
L'AFRICAINE.
MONDAY, Jan. 22, Mozart's immortal opera,
DON JUAN.
Debut of the youthful prima donna
ANNA ELZER,
In the charming rôle of ZERLINA.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL
CHARITY BALL
Will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 20, at 11½ o'clock:
85 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
87 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
308 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
180 boxes fresh Oporto Oranges.
Landing ex steamer *Wisconsin*, and ready for examination on Pier No. 46 North River;
848 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, ex steam-ship *France*, and ready for examination on Pier No. 47, North River.
At 12 o'clock, within their store:
3,000 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
100 packages Mandarian Oranges.
Landing ex *St. David*, and ready for examination on Pier No. 20 North River.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.
MR. IVES' STATUARY, NO. 20 5TH-AV.
SALE OF MARBLE STATUARY—Comprising BUSTS, GROUPS, &c., by the celebrated sculptor, Mr. C. B. IVES, (Rome.) Now on exhibition, daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 8 to 10 P. M., at No. 20 5th-av., second floor. To be sold by auction THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock, at the above rooms. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

PROPELLER FANNY GARNER.—Public notice is hereby given that default having occurred in the conditions of a mortgage on the propeller or vessel called the FANNY GARNER, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1870, and heretofore duly assigned to me, I shall, under and by virtue of the powers contained in the said mortgage, sell at public auction on Thursday, the 25th day of January next at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the sales-room of the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Albert H. Nicolay, auctioneer, the whole of the said propeller or vessel FANNY GARNER, together with all the masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
JAMES BROWN, Assignee of said mortgage.
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 1872.

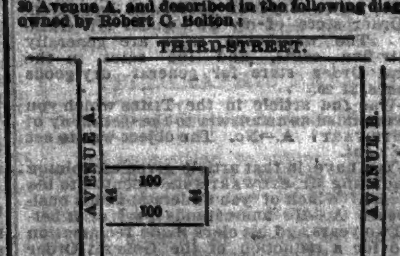
BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF the Supreme Court, made and entered at the City of New-York, on the tenth day of January, 1872, the subscriber, as receiver of the property and effects of the firm of Gibson & Miller, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on the 25th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock, a certain claim of said Gibson & Miller for damages amounting to $10,000, against A. W. Fox & Co., of the City of Buffalo, arising out of an alleged breach of contract by said Fox & Co., made with Gibson & Miller, for the sale of vinegar in the City of New-York. JOHN L. SUTHERLAND,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1872. Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF ADOLPH BAROUN and BERNARD SPIEGEL, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 18th day of January, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at No. 313 8th-av. and No. 271 8th-av., by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at 11 A. M., on the 26th of January, 1872, the personal property of the bankrupts, consisting of a stock of boots and shoes, &c., &c. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1872. United States Marshal.

IN THE MATTER OF THE HELLIAN & ADAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupts.—To the creditors of above-named bankrupts: Take notice that, pursuant to order of Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, by myself, as auctioneer, at store of Joseph Hayward, No. 170 Fulton-st., New-York, on Feb. 3, 1872, at 10 A. M., all the remaining book accounts and other assets of said bankrupts. DAVID PHILLIPS, Assignee, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—DANIEL BECKER, Jr., Claimant, against ROBERT C. BOLTON, owner, Charles Kinkel and F. W. Klenert, Andrew Beckert, Peter Hinkel, Adam Brandt, Adam Unfricht, Christian Schach, Cornelius Vreeland, Edward Van Orden, John C. Crothers, and Alonso Nickerson.—[2] Notice to foreclose lien.—Take notice, that I, the subscriber, on the 24th day of January, 1871, filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York the notice required by law to effect a lien upon the house or building and the appurtenances and lot on which the same shall stand, situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the east side of Avenue A, and is known as Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, and described in the following diagram, owned by Robert C. Bolton:



That the following are the liens and the times of filing the same affecting the same premises:
Filed Jan. 24, 1871, by Daniel Becker, Jr., against Robert C. Bolton for $787.
Filed Feb. 1, 1871, by Charles Kinkel and F. W. Klenert against the same for $646 57.
Filed Feb. 1, 1871, by Andrew Beckert against the same for $2,074 92.
Filed Feb. 2, 1871, by Peter Hinkel against the same for $275.
Filed Feb. 3, 1871, by Adam Brandt against the same for $373 15.
Filed Feb. 8, 1871, by Adam Unfricht and Christian Schach against the same for $750.
Filed Feb. 24, 1871, by Cornelius Vreeland against the same for $92.
Filed March 31, 1871, by Edward Van Orden, John C. Crothers and Alonzo Nickerson against the same for $441 68.
You are hereby required to appear in the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, on the 23d day of February, 1872, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and submit to an accounting enforcement of the amounts due or claimed to be due on said lien, pursuant to the act in such cases made and provided.
Yours, &c.,
DANIEL BECKER, Jr., Claimant.
JOSEPH BELLESHEIM, Attorney for Claimant, No. 12 Chambers-st.
To Robert C. Bolton, Charles Kinkel, F. W. Klenert, Andrew Beckert, Peter Hinkel, Adam Brandt, Adam Unfricht, Christian Schach, Cornelius Vreeland, Edward Van Orden, John C. Crothers, Alonzo Nickerson.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
FLORENCES' FAREWELL.
FAREWELL FLORENCES.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
FLORENCE AS OBENREIZER.
Chas. Dickens' Christmas Story, NO THOROUGHFARE. Florence as Obenreizer, the Swiss.
Monday evening, and thereafter every afternoon and evening, the famous European Hippo-Theatrical Company of Expert Acrobats, Athletes, Jugglers, Jesters, Trapezists, Equestrians, Actors, Gymnasts, &c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Fourteenth Concert by Col. James Fisk, Jr.'s
NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
Assisted by the favorite Prima Donna,
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE.
With Miles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY
Violoniste and Violoncelle
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Musical Director.
Reserved seats $1. Admission 50 cents.
Tickets for sale at No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Ticket Office, corner of Broadway and 23d-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF "DIVORCE!!"
Twenty-first week.
Twenty-fifth MATINEE of "DIVORCE" SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
One hundred and fiftieth performance of "DIVORCE," SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
R. W. BUTLER......Manager.
R. D. DAVIS, GUS WILLIAMS,
THE LAUri TROUPE, MATTHEWS FAMILY,
GRAND BALLET, HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
ASHCROFT, WAMBOLD AND COES, IN
A SUPERB PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 2½.

AIMEE'S OPERA-BOUFFE—728 B'WAY.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SEASON.
THURSDAY EVE'G—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
FRIDAY EVENING—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.
SATURDAY MATINEE—BARBE BLEUE.
SATURDAY NIGHT—LA PERICHOLE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S
GRAND MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
MATINEE Also THIS EVENING
AT 2. To commence with AT 8.
The new fairy burlesque extravaganza,
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.
Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Bella Howitt, and an efficient Burlesque Company.
To conclude with the great moral drama,
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.
Mr. T. W. Keene and full Dramatic Company.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Fourth week and increased success of the
IMMENSELY POPULAR AND HIGHLY AMUSING FAIRY PANTOMIME AND JOCOSE HARLEQUINADE OF GOODY TWO SHOES.
PHENOMENAL EQUESTRIANISM BY
Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND
and
Mr. CHARLES W. FISK.
THE JEE BROTHERS
in their diverting performances with the
MUSICAL ROCKS AND SPINNING HATS.
First week of the comical
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ENTREE.
THE SUPERB CIRCUS TROUPE
IN A FRESH SERIES OF ARENIC MARVELS.

HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK
THIS AFTERNOON
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
THIRD SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERT.
Mrs. IMOGENE BROWN,
Signor ALBERTO LAWRENCE,
ALFRED H. PEASE,
ANTONIO L. MORA.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.
MARK TWAIN ON
"ROUGHING IT,"
AT STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
For sale at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.

RUSSIAN, TURKISH, SULPHUR VApor, Mercurial, Sulphuret Potassium, Salt Water, private hot and cold, and other Baths, No. 492 6th-av., near 30th-st. Best attendance; low prices.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD AT ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY, JAN. 22, AT 11½, on CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.
Tickets for remaining 11 lectures, $12; Reserved, $15.

PRISON REFORM.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in Steinway Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, in furtherance of the International Penitentiary Congress of London. Gov. HOFFMAN will preside, and addresses will be made by Gov. SEYMOUR, Archbishop McCLOSKEY, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Ex-Speaker BLAINE, Senator WILSON, Representatives GARFIELD, BANKS, and KERR, and his Excellency BLACQUE BEY, Minister from Turkey. Doors open at 7½; exercises commence at 8. Admission free.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 105 4th-av.)

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7½ OCTAVE GRAND SCALE PIANOS.
Direct from their Manufactory, at greatly reduced prices, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand.

$250.—A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, carved legs, iron frame, and overstrung bass, for $250 cash. New Pianos to let at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH STRUTHERS, WILLIAM CHRISTAL and CHARLES E. CHRISTAL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Joseph Struthers, William Christal and Charles E. Christal, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, in said district, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 3,236.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER S. DERBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1872.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Walter S. Derby, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
ja20-law3wSa* FRED. DODSWORTH, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1872.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING the State Emigrant Institutions on Ward's Island with MEAT will be received at Castle Garden until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the 29th inst.
Specifications, showing the description of meat to be estimated for may be had, and a statement of the quantities used during the past year, may be seen on application to the Superintendent at Castle Garden.
PROPOSALS will be addressed to the "CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES," CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the Number of the stall and name of market in which the bidder does business, as also the address in full of the sureties named in the proposal.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals, if not deemed for the interest of the Commission.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 87 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ADELAIDE H. LAMBERSON, CLAIRVOYANT.—Consultations daily; no satisfaction, no pay. No. 80 6th-av., lower bell.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Result of Yesterday's Labors by the Congressional Committee.

Col. Howe and Mr. Stocking the Principal Witnesses—More Contradictions—The Charges of Naylor & Co. Denied—Financial Statement from Col. Howe.

The first witness before the Committee, yesterday, was Mr. WILLIAMS, of the Williams and Guion line, who testified as to the pilfering from imported cases. He was followed by JOSIAH RICH, a damage broker, who made a statement as to the difficulties sustained in procuring a rebate of duties on damaged goods, in the course of which he charged improper conduct on the part of W. H. TOWNLEY, the damage examiner in the Appraiser's office. Col. FRANK E. HOWE was then examined at length as to the seizure of NAYLOR'S books and papers, explicitly denying the alleged attempt by him to compromise the case. He further presented a statement of the receipts of himself and officers, showing that, including salaries and moieties, no officer has received more than $5,400 in any year. Senators CASSERLY and BAYARD questioned "witnesses for the defense" very closely, and Col. HOWE came in for a share.

Mr. FRANK SQUIRES, who is largely engaged in the warehouse and General Order business, and who is the author of the two interesting letters upon the subject recently published in the TIMES, confirmed under oath the statements contained in them. They tend strongly to disprove many of the statements made by the opponents of the present system. The afternoon closed with the examination of Mr. BLOOMFIELD, a merchant, who had given "gratuities" to inspectors, but could not give any information by which the recipients could be discovered.

In the evening Mr. STOCKING, of the firm of LEET & STOCKING, was the only witness. He swore distinctly that himself and Mr. LEET are the only persons interested in the business. He stated that he came to New-York early in 1869, with letters from some thirty or thirty-five prominent persons, including Mr. MORTON and other Senators; that he had no letter nor influence from Gen. GRANT, Gen. PORTER, Gen. BABCOCK, and had at that time never anything more than the most formal acquaintance with them. He stated the system upon which their charges are graduated as governed by size, weight and value; that they have no special arrangements with any one, treating all alike. He was subjected to a strict examination by the Democratic Senators. He stated that the rent paid by them is $20,500, and their bonds are for $840,000, and the rates of insurance upon their stores are the same as those of all other bonded warehouses in this City and Jersey City.

MORNING SESSION.

The following communication from Gen. PALMER was read:

NO. 27 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1872.

Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, Chairman, &c.:

SIR: I notice in the morning papers the testimony of Mr. CHAS. H. HEYSER and Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER, in relation to the removal from office of Mr. HEYSER by me, and his subsequent reappointment by Mr. MURPHY. It can hardly be possible that Mr. HUGH GARDNER can have forgotten the conversation he had with me in regard to this case, in the presence of Mr. W. H. TOWNLEY. The Examiner, I am sure, will remember about the sampling of the liquor, and how it came to be found out that it had been fully sampled prior to his having sent to the warehouse to procure the proper samples. The Examiner's name is J. M. C. FARRINGTON. I hope all these men may be asked by your Committee what they know about the case. I certainly never told Mr. HEYSER that he was removed because Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER was in caucus to secure my removal from office. This is the first I ever heard that Mr. SPENCER was in such a caucus. Mr. SPENCER is certainly mistaken when he says I told him that Mr. HEYSER was exonerated, as I never thought so, and am quite sure I reported the cause of his removal to the Secretary of the Treasury at the time. I was never asked by Mr. MURPHY for the proofs of Mr. HEYSER'S guilt, after I had written Mr. TERWILLIGER that I would furnish them, if desired, and I think no investigation could have been made at the Custom-house in regard to the case. Mr. HEYSER was transferred from the Sampling Department and placed in another where he would have no chance to practice efficient dishonesty, pending the examination of his case, and when I finally became convinced that he was an improper officer, I removed him. The name of the firm who imported the liquors referred to, if I recollect aright, was C. DORD & Co., No. 142 Grand-street, and not ROSE & Co., as testified by Mr. HEYSER. I desire simply that the truth shall be arrived at by your Committee. Very respectfully,

GEO. W. PALMER.

LETTER FROM COL. HOWE.

A letter was then read from Col. FRANK E. HOWE, as follows:

Hon. W. A. Buckingham, Chairman United States Senate Committee:

SIR: Referring to my letter of 12th inst., requesting to be allowed to appear before your Committee, and having just heard that the public duties of the Committee demand their immediate return to Washington, I beg to submit the fact that Messrs. NAYLOR & Co., through their junior partner, Col. HOYT, have grossly assailed my official conduct, and that it is due to me and to the officers I represent to make a plain, brief statement of facts in regard to the same, by which I can show that the statement of Col. HOYT is false, and has greatly misled the public.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK E. HOWE, Special Agent.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. BOUTWELL AND MR. MURPHY.

The next letter read was from Collector ARTHUR, inclosing copies of the correspondence between Collector MURPHY and the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to appointment of JAS. M. THOMPSON, United States Weigher. The letter from Mr. MURPHY was merely a list of appointments and removals. The answer of Mr. BOUTWELL says:

"This Department has received information that Mr. JAMES M. THOMPSON is an unfit man to be appointed to office. This information may be incorrect, but Gen. PALMER is referred to as a person having knowledge of the character of THOMPSON. It is proper to state also that Mr. LAKE called at the Department this morning, and was very anxious that action should not be taken until he could have time to present his case fully to the Collector or to the Department. He also laid before the Secretary the results of his administration of the office of Weigher, which he thought satisfactory, and which the Secretary advised him to lay before the Collector, as the proper officer to consider the facts, if not already known to him. If, upon inquiry into the character of THOMPSON, and after such examination as you see fit to give to the case of Mr. LAKE, you are of opinion that the changes should be made, the nominations will be confirmed by the Department."

The reply of Mr. MURPHY was as follows, upon the receipt of which the Secretary confirmed the nomination:

"Inclosed you will find a letter from Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, at whose request the appointment was made, and, from the facts in my possession, justly entitled to claim the position. I have myself personally known Mr. THOMPSON for a number of years. He has always been a radical, active Republican, and I never knew of anything derogatory to his character as a man or official.

He was Harbor-Master for some years under Gov. FENTON, and, from all I can learn, discharged the duties of that office satisfactorily, as a man of intelligence and ability, and, in my opinion, his character and antecedents would compare favorably with those of the gentlemen named in your letter as having knowledge of the character of Mr. THOMPSON. In reference to the case of Mr. LAKE, I have waited until the present time, and have neither seen nor heard anything from him, and know of no reason his successor should not be confirmed."

TESTIMONY OF MR. WILLIAMS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of the Williams & Guion line of ocean steamers, was examined in relation to a communication addressed to the Committee, detailing small pilferings of woolens, silks, &c., and verified the former statements in this regard.

Q.—A statement was made by Mr. CORNELL that the officers of steamship lines offered bribes and gratuities to Inspectors of Customs to expedite their business, and this was carried on to a great extent; what do you say to that? A.—I know nothing about it. I have reports of that kind, but I have no personal information in regard to it. I never authorized or countenanced such a proceeding.

Q.—Are there no such moneys charged on your books? A.—Perhaps to some extent in the shape of gratuities—something small. We don't pay the inspectors anything that I know of. I can't ascertain the extent of these gratuities.

Senator Pratt—What are the opportunities for peculation on shipboard? A.—The opportunity for peculation is in the transfer to the wharf.

Q.—What do you know of goods subject to General Order remaining on the pier through collusion of the merchant and the inspector? A.—I know nothing of such a practice, Sir.

To Mr. Casserly—When goods leave Liverpool a certificate is given of the condition of the package. The goods are carefully inspected before being taken on board, and if in bad order is never entered as being in good order. We have experienced men here, and they know the condition of each package. Capt. DREW is head of this department, and can give you more information on the subject than I can.

TESTIMONY OF JOSIAH RICH.

JOSIAH RICH testified: My business is merchandise broker, and in that capacity I have attended to the appraisement of damaged goods for the broker. The law provides when goods come in in a damaged condition the merchant is entitled to a reclamation giving him the amount of his loss, minus the duty. At the time Gen. PALMER was appointed Assistant Appraiser I was detailed by Mr. DAYTILL to examine the damage to a large number of casks of prunes. There were various opinions as to the damage, and they ranged from twelve to thirty per cent. Gen. PALMER asked me my opinion and I felt satisfied that the damage was at least fifty per cent. The result was that Gen. PALMER allowed a larger per centage than any of the damage brokers desired to allow.

We complain of, first, extreme difficulty in getting an examination made; second, partiality in making the awards which depends altogether on the caprice of the examiner; and, third, the delay in obtaining a report prohibits the possibility of correcting it if it is wrong; the deportment of Mr. TOWNLEY is overbearing, and sometimes insulting to merchants and agents.

Senator Stewart—Did you complain of these matters to the Appraiser? A.—Yes, Sir, and he said I was the most voluminous correspondent he had; [laughter;] he, however, expressed his sympathy with me; I communicated with Mr. TOWNLEY on the subject, and his manner was so offensive that I threatened to write to the Secretary of the Treasury on the matter; he said I need not trouble myself, as the Secretary of the Treasury could not injure him.

TESTIMONY OF COL. HOWE.

Col. FRANK E. HOWE sworn, said: Col. HOYT's statement, the other day, in relation to my officers visiting his store was false, and the additional statement that I was to receive $50,000 is also clearly false; there is a report circulated by Col. HOYT in relation to the immense sums of money accruing from my office, and that is intended to injure me; it is absolutely and totally false.

Col. HOWE then read the following report, statement and affidavit of witness:

FINANCIAL REPORT.

MAY 6, 1869, to Nov. 30, 1871.

Amount of fines, penalties and forfeitures paid to the United States Government on information furnished by Special Agent's office, under direction of Col. FRANK E. HOWE, $187,175 31; amount of moities distributed to Special Agent's office during the same time, $32,000 54; salaries of agents and inspectors attached to office during same time, $45,739; moities have increased the compensation of the officers of this bureau less than fifty per cent; that is, inspector pay of $4 per diem is increased to nearly $6 per diem, or $2,190 per year; agents at $8 per diem to a little less than $12 per diem, or $4,380 per year; the agent at $10 per diem, (which is my salary,) amounts to a little less than $15 per diem, or $5,475 per year; in many cases investigation of special agents have been the cause of large additional duties being paid; this has not been taken into the above amount.

The following is the essential portion of Col. HOWE's written statement alluded to above:

"The cause of all the trouble between NAYLOR & Co. and my officers arose from consenting that the books and papers should remain in their office, and there be examined, thus departing from our rules, if not the law, solely at the most earnest solicitations of NAYLOR & Co. and their attorneys. This enabled NAYLOR & Co. to put all possible obstructions in our way, causing endless delays, and almost defeating our obtaining the necessary information to bring the suit or prosecute the case. Papers and books were spirited away, but the details of this I shall leave to the officers of my force who made the investigation. As to the coarse and rough conduct of said officers, I would say that no such elements of their characters have ever been observed by me, or by those who know them, and I can positively state that their conduct in the various interviews I had with them in conference with NAYLOR & Co., contrast most favorably with that of the last-named gentlemen. NAYLOR & Co. contested with their counsel inch by inch of the investigation. To illustrate: if a certain book was asked for my officers could not have it until it was examined by one of the firm. In one instance, with which I am familiar, six hours were consumed before our investigation could go on. After weeks of this remarkable conduct on their part, which confirmed the opinion I had in the start, I became convinced that the books, papers and letters, which were needed as the connecting link in our evidence, were and had been all the time in a safe in their vault. I then instructed my officers to request the firm to permit them to see them. This brought Col. HOYT to see me. I was alone in my private office. Col. HOYT seemed very much excited; closing the door, he placed his hand on my shoulder, and said in a most feeling and tender way, 'What can I do to stop this thing, to settle it, to avoid a suit in Court?' I was touched by his manner and voice, and when he said, 'Come, now, as my partners are all foreigners, and I am the only American in the firm, I suppose we can get along better than you and they can.' Actuated by the most friendly impulses, and from no other motives, I said to Col. HOYT I would do what was usual at that stage of the investigation, I would tell him all I knew, and I brought a tabular statement made by Special Agent BRUSH from their information, which statement showed an undervaluation on entries to the amount of about $84,000, but as this was a rough estimate, which the invoices that I knew of were in dispute, and perhaps overestimated, I said, in reply to Col. HOYT's exclamation, 'What will settle it?' 'I don't know; we will put the whole case into the hands of the District-Attorney, and perhaps it can be reduced to $50,000.' I told him that under no circumstances could a settlement be made except by trial or through the United States District-Attorney, and that not a dollar could be paid to me or my officers. It is preposterous to believe for one moment that I could have entertained such an idea as the compromise of $50,000, or any part of it, and release NAYLOR & Co. for the following reasons: 1. The case was in the hands of the Collector of the Port, and the legal bureau of the Custom-house, Mr. CLARK. 2. United States Judge BLATCHFORD was familiar with it. 3. Full particulars, as they developed, were reported to the Secretary of the Treasury. 4. The Solicitor of the Treasury had the full case in his hands. 5. The United States District-Attorney had examined the case, and asked for a warrant. As to my saying, or intimating, that the $50,000, or any other sum, could be paid to me, it is untrue and absurd, as it is wicked. Col. HOYT bragged to me 'that he had one fight with the Government which rocked this continent, and that he would rock it again.'"

HIS OFFICIAL REPORT ON NAYLOR & CO.'S CASE.

Following are extracts from the report of Col. HOWE to the Secretary of the Treasury upon the case of NAYLOR & Co.:

"We already find from the books that they have undervalued the steel fish-plates imported by them to this port. Their correspondence shows that they paid the following prices per ton: June 28, 1867, £12, Liverpool, 7 per cent. discount, six months; April 1, 1868, £10, Sheffield, 2½ per cent. discount, six months; Sept. 1, 1868, £10, Liverpool, 2½ per cent. discount, six months; Dec. 18, 1868, £9 10s., Liverpool, 2½ per cent. discount, six months; June 10, 1869, £9 10s., Sheffield, 2½ per cent. discount, six months; March 14, 1870, same as rails which were invoiced by them at this date at £10; correspondence shows them to be worth £11; April 28, 1870, £9; Sheffield, net, six months. From April 1, 1868, to Sept. 1, 1868, they entered at the Custom-house steel fish-plates, the same goods as above, (as we can prove by the order and sales books,) at £8. They entered large quantities during 1869 and 1870 at £8 10s., and some as low as £3 1s. They remitted to their foreign (London) house in payment for these plates £12—never less than £11. The Barrow Company invoiced fish-plates the same as rails. The Ebbw Vale and all other companies, as far as I can learn, make but one price for rails and fish-plates, which this firm invoice often twenty-five per cent. less than rails.

Messrs. NAYLOR & Co. are defiant, and brag on their influence at Washington. Some of their acts are—well, I won't comment but illustrate. They have books that lock up; one which we regarded as important has disappeared; the others in our custody they positively refuse to open, and have their lawyer there to assert this right. Of course I have written this report in the greatest haste and in the entire confidence that no portion of it will for the present be made known to NAYLOR & Co.; or in other words, that the Department will place confidence enough in me to permit a full investigation of NAYLOR & Co.'s books, to be made by this office, a great resistance to which by them forms another link in the chain of their guilt. No merchant yet has refused us. If the goods are invoiced at actual cost on market value, they could show it to us in one day, and all their grievances and our trouble would be over."

A number of affidavits were next read in reference to this case. JAMES A. DUMONT, an inspector of Customs, stated that in November, 1870, 230 cases were landed at Pier No. 40 East River, addressed to NAYLOR & Co., and marked "scrap iron," but on examining the cases the contents proved to be steel bars. PAUL CHAMPAGNE and EDWARD WILKES corroborated this statement.

Col. HOWE's testimony was then continued. By Senator Howe—The Government takes all the duties and half the fines and penalties. A.—Yes, Sir. We never got any share of the duties. My opinion is that the firm of NAYLOR & Co. have exercised such a terror over the Custom-house officials that they can do what they like with them. I should say that persons guilty of frauds upon the revenue ought to be prosecuted without any compromise less than the actual amount that in justice should be paid.

COL. THOMAS THORPE.

Col. THOMAS THORPE, general superintendent of the warehouses, testified that objections were made to the warehouses of the steam-ship companies, on account of the extraordinary privileges afforded them. There was great objection to the manner in which the business was formerly conducted.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES SQUIRES.

CHARLES SQUIRES sworn, testified: I wrote an article to the NEW-YORK TIMES in reference to the Custom-house, and the statements contained in it are substantially true; I have a knowledge of the warehouse business; the rates in the bonded warehouse are sometimes as high as those in the general store, and sometimes lower. This difference in rates is attributed mainly to competition. I have been a warehouseman in this City for twenty-four years, and had a General Order store of my own under Mr. GRINNELL. The warehouse rates are generally seventy-five cents, and the rates in the General Order store for general dry-goods packages, $1 25.

Q.—Was the article in the TIMES which you wrote intended as an answer to the testimony of A. T. STEWART? A.—No. The object was to set things right.

Q.—You have in that article given an opinion contradicting Mr. STEWART's statement as to his payments. Which of you understands his business best? A.—He understands part of it better. Two years ago his clerk made reclamation on me for a reduction of the General Order charges, and he knew nothing of it. No reduction was made, as the bills were fair.

Senator Pratt—How do the present charges of LEET & Co. compare with those for ten years past? A.—The charges generally were $1 50 on ordinary packages, and those of LEET & Co., I am told, $1 25.

Senator Casserly—For what years were the charges $1 50? A.—With the exception of two or three years, the charges for the last ten years were $1 50.

Q.—What stores charged $1 50 for packages for which LEET & Co. charged $1 25? A.—The stores of ATKINS & Co., and MEYER & SMITH.

The witness was then examined as to the memorial to Mr. MURPHY by the leading merchants of the City, against the discontinuance of the former system; he said he believed they acted as they thought for their own interests, but many of them would not, of themselves, have initiated such a movement.

TESTIMONY OF J. B. BLOOMFIELD.

J. B. BLOOMFIELD, sworn, testified: I am an importer doing business in Dey-street; I am aware that arrangements have been made with Custom-house officials, by which goods are prevented from being sent to the General Order store; this arrangement is a money consideration of some $10 to $25; arrangements of this character are made by my clerk and not by myself.

Q.—Is this practice carried to any extent? A.—I believe it is to a pretty general extent.

Q.—Do the high-minded and honorable merchants of New-York practice such things? A.—I have no personal knowledge on the subject as regards them, but it is understood that the custom is general. I can't mention the names of any merchants who practice it. These gratuities are not put to my general account. The arrangement is entered into where the goods will not be delivered before forty-eight hours, and when it is intended to send them to the General Order warehouse.

Q.—Have you compared views with your brother merchants and ascertained if this practice of giving gratuities is general? A.—I can't say that I have compared notes, or that it is general, but I am inclined to think it is customary with the majority of merchants.

EVENING SESSION.

At the opening of the evening session a letter was read from Mr. DANIEL A. MATHEWS, inclosing copy of letter which he addressed on the 24th of May, 1869, to Mr. W. E. DODGE, President of the Chamber of Commerce, relating to the rates of storage and labor on goods sent under General Order. In this letter Mr. MATHEWS suggested that all bales and cases be charged so much per cubic foot measurement, all liquors so much per gallon, and all heavy goods such as lead, tin, iron, &c., so much per ton.

TESTIMONY OF MR. W. STOCKING.

Mr. W. STOCKING, of the firm of LEET & STOCKING, was then sworn.

By the Chairman—Are your rates for cartage, storage, &c., regular? A.—They are.

By Mr. Howe—How do charges range? A.—It depends upon the size and value of the package. For packages of ordinary size, a dry-goods package, such as is known as a "Stewart" package, $1 50 is charged. Some packages are charged as low as half a cent.

Q.—During the past year how have the charges been compared with those of last year? A.—They have been much the same.

At the request of the Committee, the witness then gave an account of how he came to be connected with the General Order business and a number of questions were asked in reference to the regulations and method of conducting business.

Q.—Who are the partners in the two stores? A.—Col. LEET and myself.

Q.—Have you ever given any money to an inspector to send General Order goods to your stores? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is there any arrangement between your firm and the house of A. T. STEWART by which they pay different charges from other merchants? A.—Not to my knowledge. There is no arrangement with any one for special rates in the General Order business.

Q.—When you went into business with Mr. LEET, had he any General Order business? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—What brought you into business with Mr. LEET? A.—Friendship and a desire to start in business. I became interested in this General Order business in July, 1870. There was no more capital put into it than into any commission business. The stores are bonded, and the bonds are filed in the Custom-house. My partner in this business is Mr. LEET, none other than he is interested in it. The two warehouses we own we keep distinct in every way, keeping different books and different clerks. The stores are far apart, and this makes such an arrangement necessary. I have never been in the bonded warehouse business before this. I don't know if Col. LEET has. We keep two bank accounts as a convenience; they are in different names; the only banks we use are the Peoples' and the Greenwich. We deposit no money elsewhere. I have no individual account in any bank; there is a small account on the books of the firm in my favor representing a small capital I put in first of all. I have no knowledge of the circumstances under which Col. LEET obtained the General Order business; I knew nothing whatever of Col. LEET's affairs until we went into business together. As a matter of fact, I know now that Col. LEET had a portion of the General Order business when we went into partnership. I am positive I did not know it then. I think we had been in business two or three weeks before we took in Mr. HORTON. I know of no influence which induced Mr. GRINNELL to give that gentleman a portion of the General Order business. The books of the firm show whenever a package was received and when delivered. The Customs officers also keep books there. Our rates for cartage are the regular Government rates—fifty cents for the first half mile and thirty cents for each additional half mile. The average of packages to a load in a steamer's freight is two. We make no profit on our cartage. Our charge for storage after the first month is fifty cents a package if of ordinary size.

Q.—Look at this bill for three packages of cigars, and tell me how, according to your rates, as stated, you charge $7 50 for one month's storage. A.—I do not see any irregularity on the face of the bill; the items are all fairly charged, and may be easily explained.

By Mr. Pratt—Col LEET and I give our stores our entire attention. I never knew he had any interest in the cartage business.

By Mr. Pratt—I have no knowledge of the cases of depredations on cigar packages complained of; I never heard of the complaints till now.

By Mr. Casserly—I was in Washington from 1862 to 1864, in business; in 1864 I went to the front, was captured and imprisoned for six months; after coming out I went on a business adventure to Mexico; I was clerk in a store in this City before I went to Washington. I don't know that any one assisted me to get the letters of recommendation from Washington with which I came on to New-York? I got them from Senators and members of the House who knew me, and I could go to-morrow and get as many more. I came on to Mr. GRINNELL and presented them when I asked for a share of the General Order business. No one whatever had any interest in my getting it except myself. Mr. LINDSAY suggested the idea to me, but beyond a feeling of kindness on his part, I know of no earthly motive he had in doing it. I regarded it simply as a matter of kindness; neither of the New-York Senators recommended me; I never spoke to either of them in my life. I know nothing of any influence beyond my letters of recommendation which induced Mr. GRINNELL to give me a portion of the General Order business.

Q.—But you know that this is one of the prizes of politics? A.—So I understand now, but I was not aware of it then.

Q.—When did you first become acquainted with Gen. PORTER? A.—I knew him, to be on speaking terms, about two years ago. I am not aware that any one but Col. LEET and I are interested in our business. I can't say whether Col. LEET has any private bank account; our books have never been balanced, and I can't say what the profits of the business are. Our payments for cartage are exactly what the merchants pay, and I don't believe the carmen could do the work for anything less; they don't make much at it now.

The Committee then adjourned, with the agreement that no session should be held to-night.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Condition of the Treasury—Statement from Controller Shroeder.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Common Council, Controller SHROEDER stated that with regard to the Vanderbilt-avenue improvement certificates there had been $148,000 issued. There was required $179,000 in all. There had been collected on assessments $14,000. On awards there yet remained due $30,000, to meet which there was only $7,000 in the Treasury. In order to square accounts, between $75,000 and $80,000 would have to be raised on certificates. The Controller also stated that the Board of Estimate had failed to provide in the Budget for interest on $90,000 on school certificates, and had not inserted an appropriation for election purposes for the year. There also existed deficiencies for considerable amounts in the street-cleaning, street-lighting and salary accounts.

It was decided by the Committee to report in favor of applying for authority from the Legislature to raise the necessary amounts on deficiency certificates.

The Controller further stated that the law required him to make out a semi-annual statement of the assessment funds outstanding, and of the amount of unpaid assessments, but owing to the fact that accounts in his office and the tax office were nearly four months behind, it would require almost that time to make such a statement. There not being sufficient clerical force in his office to do the necessary work thereof, he proposed to apply for power to employ more clerks. He had no doubt that when accounts were squared up they would be found better than they now looked, and money would be found in the treasury to reduce the amount of money to be raised this year in the Budget below what now seemed to be needed.

Still Further Deficiencies for Municipal Purposes Discovered.

It is stated on the authority of the Controller that the amount of deficiencies for municipal purposes for the current year is as follows:

Chicago relief appropriation, principal	$100,000	
Chicago relief appropriation, interest	7,000	
		$107,000 00
Lighting streets—Warsaw Company, December	$11,034 97	
Lighting streets—Citizens' Company, December	17,739 81	
Lighting streets—Williamsburg, November	12,751 35	
Lighting streets—Williamsburg, December	14,345 86	
Lighting streets—Brooklyn Company, December	16,000 56	
Lighting streets—Brooklyn Company, (public buildings)	1,212 87	
Lighting streets—People's Company, (public buildings)	8,779 08	
		82,862 06
Street cleaning		13,000 00
Salaries		12,000 00
Miscellaneous bills, about		4,000 00
Total		$218,863 06

Deducting the unexpected expenditure in behalf of the victims of the Chicago calamity, the total deficiency in all the various accounts of Brooklyn, thus amounts to little over $100,000; and it is believed that when the accounts are more fully examined, credit items may be found which will lessen this total largely. The amount of tax raised in 1870 was $9,079,109; last Fall the total tax-levy was $6,062,541; reduction from 1870, $3,016,564. This was further reduced by the omission of $148,000 for Vanderbilt-avenue certificates, bringing the total reduction from tax of 1870 to $3,164,564. The saving is now lessened $200,000 by the deficiencies, including the Chicago donation of $100,000, so that the actual reduction of tax last year misses, by about $50,000, being the $3,000,000 it was estimated to be.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Argument for the Defense—Sifting the Evidence for the Prosecution.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 19.—At the opening of the Court, Mr. THOMAS resumed his argument for the defense, dwelling upon the legal presumption of the prisoner's innocence. There was no adequate motive for the commission of murder by the prisoner, as charged; and even upon the supposition that Mrs. WHARTON owed Gen. KETCHUM $2,600, she had no obstacle to prevent her from going to Europe and leaving the debt unpaid. There was no evidence that Mrs. WHARTON had not paid her indebtedness to KETCHUM. He reviewed the testimony of Gen. BRICE and CHARLES KETCHUM, arguing that it did not prove that the debt had been paid and the bonds intrusted to Gen. KETCHUM, as claimed by the defense.

Counsel alluded to the extraordinary proceedings resorted to in the prosecution. The post-mortem examination had been made without a Coroner's inquest; without the sanction of any authority. What investigation there was, was unofficial—initiated by Dr. WILLIAMS, and afterward prosecuted by him and three Professors of the University of Maryland. They made the examination, prepossessed with a theory to be carried out, and afterward enlisted their entire faculty in support of this theory, and when the State had gone to trial and broken down in its proof, these same parties went to Washington, disinterred the body of KETCHUM, employed their own chemists, and had a second investigation. Why were not the defense invited to cooperate and assist in this second investigation? And what did this investigation demonstrate? Did it prove that Gen. KETCHUM died of poison, and, if it did, that Mrs. WHARTON did it?

Mr. STEELE followed Mr. THOMAS, commencing the closing argument for the defense. He spoke until he was exhausted, and will resume to-morrow.

THE TAMMANY REBELLION.

Views of One of the Leaders in the Insurrection—The Sachems in Peril of Arrest—Last Hours of the Old Wigwam.

The present war that is going on in the Tammany household promises to have an ending not unlike that which fell to the fate of the Kilkenny cats. Yesterday it was the principal topic of conversation among the City politicians, and many speculations relative to the probable result were indulged in. As for the Sachems, it must be said that they are beginning to realize the fact that there is serious work on hand. The TIMES has already published the views of one of these patriarchal heads of the crumbling wigwam, and this morning it gives the views of one of the most prominent rebels, and one who dates his connection with the Tammany Society away back as far as the days of "Old Hickory."

"I tell you," said this leader, "if the Sachems don't respond to the demand of the Legislature they'll find themselves in a very tight fix. If they don't make a full report they'll find that the Sergeant-at-Arms will be after them, and he'll take them to Albany just about as quickly as any men were ever taken to Sing Sing.

REPORTER—Will he arrest them?

REBEL—Certainly he will. There must be no trifling about this matter. That's all fudge about Tammany being a secret society like the Freemasons. The Legislature created the Society and has the power to make it account for violating its charter. The fact is the Tammany Society is not and never was a secret society. All the Sachems now in office were placed there by the influence of TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY. TWEED was elected for only one term, but he held over for four terms, and what the result of his holding over was we all know. The Sachems will find they must make a full report to the Legislature; if they do not, proceedings on information in the nature of a writ of *quo warranto* will be at once instituted against them. The Attorney-General can be directed to take charge of the prosecution.

REPORTER—What is your idea of the cause of the row?

REBEL—You see BRENNAN is angry because he didn't get the influence he wanted in the General Committee. In seventeen Wards there was only one ticket, and the Dowling delegates carried the Committee in all the Wards. It was for this reason that Sheriff BRENNAN caused the doors to be shut against the General Committee. BRENNAN didn't carry a single Ward, and that's where the shoe pinches. I understand the Sachems propose to issue a call for the election of a new General Committee, but they will fail in that.

The gentleman who furnished the information given above, is an old Democrat, and for many years a member of the Tammany Society. He also said that when the charges against the management of the Society are presented to the Legislature, they will show an astounding corrupt condition of affairs. Where there should be items showing amounts of money paid to members or the families of members in distress, will appear bills showing how the income of the Society was expended for champagne, roast turkey, whisky and cigars. The invitation to report has sent consternation into the ranks of the Sachems, and Tammany seems to be moving rapidly toward the "last ditch."

THE INJUNCTION.

The argument on the mandamus against the Tammany Sachems as to the use of Tammany Hall, has been postponed until Monday, owing to the unfinished argument in the case of the Dock Commissioners now pending before Judge BARRETT in Supreme Court, Chambers.

AN OUTRAGE ON A FERRY-BOAT.

An Innocent Passenger Attacked and Beaten by a Brutal Pilot—Refusal of the Police to Interfere.

The passengers by the Fulton ferry-boat that left this City for Brooklyn at 1¼ yesterday morning were witnesses not only to a brutal assault, but to the practical inefficiency of the Municipal Police of that city in the discharge of their duty. The circumstances were as follows: Instead of making the regular trip directly across to the Brooklyn slip, the boat that left New-York at that hour, when within a few hundred feet of the shore, was turned away, for some unexplained reason, and made a detour down the river of some fifteen minutes, much to the disgust of the passengers, who were anxious to catch the various cars which at that late hour run only at long intervals. The feeling of indignation, which was general and audibly expressed, seemed to have incensed the pilot of the boat, for before she touched the slip he left his place at the wheel, and running forward, as the passengers were leaving struck one of them three times in the face with such violence that the blood started from the nose and ears. The injured man did not attempt to retaliate, but called to Patrolman No. 49, who was standing near, to arrest his assailant. Instead of doing so he seized the complainant, and would have taken him to the Station-house had not the twenty or thirty passengers, who had made the trip and witnessed the whole affair, stoutly protested against any such proceeding.

The Reform Democracy—Stormy Meeting Last Night.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Reform Association met last night at Apollo Hall, Mr. WM. WICKHAM presiding. A primary meeting for the election of delegates to the Central Committee was ordered to be held on the 26th inst. A stormy discussion took place on the question of appointing inspectors of election, several members insinuating that many of those present were resorting to Tammany tactics. Senator O'BRIEN denounced many of the office-holders of the City as having been elected by fraud and corruption, and said any men who received presents or favors from OAKEY HALL, TWEED, or other thieves, were no better themselves. He moved that the inspectors be required to certify on oath to the correctness of the returns.

Mr. HENRY L. CLINTON moved that a committee of seven visit Albany for the purpose of obtaining a reform in the City Government. The motion was carried.

A motion was next made that no person in any way, directly or indirectly, connected with Tammany Hall, should be elected a member of the General Committee. This motion caused a terrible uproar. Mr. COURTNEY rose and denounced a Mr. HAYES, a member of the Reform Committee, as being a Tammany man, and declared that many others present were men of the same stamp, and had come there as spies. These remarks increased the excitement, and at the adjournment of the meeting Mr. COURTNEY, the Chairman, and a score of Reformers, engaged in an altercation which gave promise of ending in blows.

Tweed, Hall and Connolly.

The telegraphic dispatch in some of yesterday's morning papers, stating that Mr. TWEED was at Harrisburg, Penn., on his way West on Thursday evening, is untrue, as he has not been out of the City for some time, and was still engaged at his private office in Duane-street throughout yesterday. CONNOLLY oscillates between his private residence and his country hiding-place in New-Jersey. Mayor HALL was at the City Hall during the day.

Working Men's Union.

The Working Men's Union at their meeting last evening, received a report from the Committee on the Eight-hour law, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. JOHN A. LAWRENCE and other members complained that the *Sun* had continually misrepresented the Union and published garbled and inaccurate reports of its proceedings, and it was finally resolved to send a protest to the editor of that paper.

Mr. GRAHAM made a motion to request the Tailors' Union to return to the organization which created a stormy discussion.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At the New-York Liberal Club last evening, Dr. FREDERIC R. MARVIN read a paper on "The Human Brain."

The steamers *Java* and *France* which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought respectively 149 and 188 emigrant passengers.

Coroner WM. SCHIRMER was last evening elected President of the German Democratic General Committee, a Tammany organization.

A fire occurred yesterday in the premises of W. E. ELLIS & Co., leather-dealers, at No. 3 Ferry-street, doing a damage of $500 to stock.

A slight run took place yesterday on the Market Savings Bank, No. 82 Nassau-street. The bank was kept open until 3:30, and all who came were paid.

The run upon the Third-avenue Savings Bank is abating daily. The President, Mr. LYON, states that the daily receipts at the bank exceed the payments.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JAMES MURPHY, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to State Prison for four years and nine months.

At the chapel of the University building, last evening, another lecture in the law course was delivered by E. LAWRENCE, Esq., on "Daniel Webster and his Period."

Rev. Dr. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, of Chicago, the successor of Dr. EWER to the rectorship of Christ Episcopal Church, will be installed to-morrow morning.

The plasterers are on strike for higher wages. At Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, JAMES FOLEY was held in $500 for threatening violence to non-society men.

We are indebted to Purser R. W. ALBERT, of the Havana steam-ship *Morro Castle*, for the prompt delivery, at this office, of our Havana correspondence, printed yesterday.

Burglars effected an entrance Thursday night into the tobacco warehouse No. 429 East Tenth-street, but were frightened away by the Police before they had secured any plunder.

A pigeon-match between Messrs. BENNETT and DOUGLASS on the one side and JAFFRAY and DEFORREST on the other, is announced today at Jerome Park. Each contestant will shoot at fifty birds.

Another hearing in the matter of the contested will of SARAH GRAY took place yesterday before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, and Dr. ALONZO CLARK was examined as to the mental capacity of the testatrix.

In the case of WILLIAM ETTINGER against The Hanover Insurance Company, tried in the Superior Court, before Judge MONELL, the Jury yesterday rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1,549 73.

The Grand Jury of Oyer and Terminer will probably be discharged today. The General Sessions Jury being relieved of this bar to their action, will resume their work of investigation into the Municipal frauds.

At the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute last evening a paper was read by Mr. J. K. FISHER touching the recent trials of steam road locomotives, in which he gave reports of tests with rubber tires.

In the case of PETER A. THORLSON against the schooner *Salamander*, Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday ordered a decree for the libellant for the full amount claimed, $150, with interest from the commencement of the suit.

The Ninth Ward Council of Political Reform have elected the following officers: JOHN R. VOORHIS, President; JOHN W. MORGAN, Vice-President; THOMAS L. THORNELL, Secretary; and DAVID M. EARL, Treasurer.

The arguments in the matter of the injunctions against the Dock Commissioners at the suit of private owners and lessees, was concluded before Judge BARRETT in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Decision reserved.

JAMES HEIDENRACK, a clerk in the paint-factory of DANIEL F. TIEMAN & Co., in Manhattanville, was robbed of $1,100 by an unknown man, yesterday, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, when getting off a street-car.

The Cunard steam-ship *Java*, which left were arrested in Sullivan County, New York, and Liverpool on Jan. 6 and Queenstown on Jan. 7, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those previously at hand.

RACHEL FINLEY was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus before Judge BARRETT, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and discharges from the House of Refuge, on the ground that no record of conviction had been filed.

Major JOHN A. PULLEN, formerly of the New-York, Troy and Montreal branch of the National Express Company, and the originator of the express business in this country, died at his residence at Tarrytown, a few days ago, after a lingering illness of many months.

PETER HOGGLER and ANTOINE ULRICH brought to this City by Deputy Marshals CROWLEY and PURVIS, for illicit distilling. HOGGLER was running a small still, from which he supplied the neighboring farmers with whisky; ULRICH ostensibly conducted a vinegar factory.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, the following patrolmen were dismissed: Patrick Haggerty and Lawrence Welsh, Twenty-first Precinct; Thos. O'Connor, Fourteenth; Thomas Thompson, Fifteenth; Michael Kavit, Sixth, and John Meagher, Tenth.

Last night LAWRENCE SULLIVAN, convicted in the Court of General Sessions of murder in the first degree, for killing JOHN O'BRIEN in Whitehall-street, was taken to the State Lunatic Asylum at Auburn, Gov. HOFFMAN having, on the report of a Medical Committee, held him insane.

The German Republican Central Committee met last evening for reorganization. The following officers were elected: President, WM. GELLMAN; Vice-Presidents, Dr. LOUIS NAUMANN and A. G. DUNN; Treasurer, LOUIS SCHRAIDT; Recording Secretary, GUSTAVE BEYHLEE; Corresponding Secretary, LEO WEIL.

The Ladies Union Aid Society of the M. E. Church held its annual meeting yesterday at the Home in Forty-second-street. The receipts of the year were $14,032, and the expenditures $11,068. There were ninety-six inmates in the Home, thirteen having been admitted during the year. Nine of the inmates and three managers died.

Mr. A. A. LOW, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Relief Fund for the sufferers by the great fires in the West, reports up to Jan. 17, a grand total of $1,023,640 71. Among the latest contributions are $218 20 from Prince HENRY, of the Netherlands, and his Princess, and $1,094 83, the proceeds of a concert under royal patronage at Madrid.

The Onward Lodge of Good Templars gave an entertainment last night, at East-side Association Hall. The programme consisted of music by Miss EMMA ABBOTT and the New-York Glee Club, recitations by Prof. WALTER C. LYMAN, and an interesting address by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, on the theme, "Are Temperance Organizations Worth their Cost?"

Coroner HERRMAN yesterday held an inquest on the body of HENRY SCHNEIDER, Jr., of No. 116 West Thirty-fifth-street. On the 5th of August a dog bit the deceased on the right thumb. On Monday last he complained of headache and died on Wednesday. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was rendered.

LONG ISLAND.

ABNER WELLS, colored, while felling trees at Stony Brook, was accidentally killed on Thursday by a tree falling upon him.

Mr. H. C. POPPENHAUSEN, Treasurer of the Flushing and North Shore Railroad, has contracted for a new telegraph line from Hunter's Point to New-York, to pass through Greenpoint, Williamsburg and Brooklyn.

STATEN ISLAND.

On Thursday evening at a meeting at New-Brighton, Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS presided, and Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN was nominated for re-election to the office of Supervisor.

NEW-JERSEY.

There are fifty-six pupils in the scientific school connected with Rutgers College.

The Rahway water-works which, under the contract, were to have been completed by Dec. 1, will not be finished before May 1.

The Patterson silk manufacturers are proposing petitions to Congress against the proposed reduction in the tax on imported silks.

Mayor TUTTLE, of Paterson, is about going to Florida on account of his wife's health. He with his family will spend the Spring at St. Augustine.

The Jersey City Board of Education has resolved upon the immediate formation of a High school, which will probably go into operation on or before May 1.

Two of the Japanese students who have been at the Rutgers' Scientific School, New-Brunswick, for the last three or four years, are now in Paterson, where they propose to finish their education by mastering the locomotive manufacturing business.

A party of roughs, on Wednesday night, attempted to break up the donation visit given by members of the Methodist congregation at Denville to Rev. B. N. REED. They were, however, thoroughly whipped, pinioned and taken to the county jail, where they are now confined awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

The Republicans of Hoboken, last evening, held an election for the purpose of selecting the gentlemen to be named in the new Police Commission bill. The votes had not all been counted at a late hour, but the following gentlemen are believed to have been the successful candidates: CHAS. WEHLE, WILLIAM T. HOFFMAN, B. F. HART, B. FRASER and RALPH THOMAS.

[Advertisement.]
"Those suffering from Consumption receive lasting benefit by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S is perfectly sure and sweet.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Anglia	Jan. 20	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Jan. 20	New-York	Bremen.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Antwerp*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail, for double paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1 P. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, at 11 A. M. ....For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at — A. M.... For Key West, by the Galveston steamer, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 6:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 5 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	3 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Rising Star, for California, Aspinwall, &c.—For California—James B. Fletcher and Mrs. Mary Fletcher, J. W. Whitney, wife and daughter, Oscar Silverman, Rev. H. S. Carpenter, wife and family, Capt. H. G. Williams, Imann Gatseus, F. Kuhlman, Mrs. S. P. Warren and child, Miss Ogelvy, Francis M. Smith, George Clendon, wife and 2 children, E. D. Miner, L. Robinson, J. P. Conner, A. C. Blanchard, J. G. Dennett, Fred. Fohr, Charles Clarke, Rev. W. H. Mason, wife and child, Miss Jane Black, J. Nelson, wife and daughter, M. C. Rogers, Geo. P. Watson, Charles S. Newall, N. D. Healy, F. D. Healy, Harrison Parker and wife, Mrs. Clara Parker, Henry W. Ensign and wife, John F. Martin, J. S. Stedman. For Kingston, Aspinwall, &c.—Charles Haigh, Jos. Beaumont, John Middleton and child, H. Hallan, wife and 2 children, Jose Govin, wife and child, J. D. Duggan, C. T. Bloomfield, F. Ordone, W. H. Pierce, C. W. Gibbons and wife, J. J. Barton, H. Mathien and 2 children, M. Martines, S. A. Federico, Cooley Leavitt, Jr., George A. Leavitt, Jr., E. J. Hoey, G. P. Gonzales, wife and child, Mrs. Eyre, maid and child, Charles Eyre, Dr. C. Jay DuBois, C. H. Morse, A. J. Wilbur, A. Godoy, A. Fernandes, Charles A. Smith, F. H. Smith, Pedro Ortes, H. D. B. Norris, Addison Marbury, Thomas Dwyer, Jy. Isaacson, Geo. H. Lacham, John R. Cushier, Albert Kline, M. Coding, Pedro V. Mantella, David Terwilliger, Isaac Martin, Michael Daly, John Caffray, John C. Abrams, James Finnigan, James Hasbrouck, Charles Harrison, Peter Nee, Allamount De Cordova and wife, C. O'Brien, Dennis Shea, Thomas Nee, M. Butler, Jas. Butler, W. Kearney, Edw. Smythe, J. W. Carroll, Peter Day.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 19—*In steam-ship France, from Liverpool*,—Capt. Grinberg, J. E. French, H. J. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, F. Medhurst, J. A. Chandor, M. Chandor, J. A. Elliott, Mrs. Rigle, Miss Rigle, (2,) Miss Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Fredenberg, H. E. Billington, J. A. Booth, Alex. Strechen, S. J. Harding.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Capt. A. Kruger, A. Cultin, T. Harris and wife, Mrs. Eustes and servant, H. S. Eustes, W. R. C. Eustes, Miss Mary Fedder, W. W. Perkins, S. J. Canfman, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Elisa Bancker, James A. Brown, E. W. Dixon, R. W. Barrett and wife, C. M. Lawrence, C. Wilson, Miss Jennie Davis, F. M. Kelton, G. R. Hermance.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:19 | Sun sets.....5:04 | Moon sets...3:09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:21 | Gov. Island...4:10 | Hell Gate...5:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 19.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Rising Star, Conner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Metropolis, Castner, Wilmington, N. C., Washington & Co.

Ship Sea Star, (Br.,) Cockerell, Cork or Falmouth, Sweetland & Co.

Barks Sues, (Ital.,) Bossian, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Iron Age, Crabtree, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Freya, (Ger.,) Pretwaist, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; C. C. Leary, Baker, Hong Kong and Shanghai, G. F. Dickman & Co.; Allemannia, (Ger.,) Moller, Maracaibo, Pavenstedt & Co.; Mercurio, (Aust.,) Bursanich, Queenstown for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs J. W. Graves, (Br.,) Jones, Cork or Falmouth, H. Sweetland & Co.; Shasta, Brown, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Woodland, Mankin, St. Marys, Fla., Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schrs. Wapella, Penny, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; G. F. Keene, Bohhoff, Portland, Lunt Bros.; Blackstone, Wickson, Providence; Avail, Dibble, Providence; H. Remsen, Allen, Newport; Nellie Scott, Milan, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.; E. Derrickson, Winsome, Jacksonville, Baker & Dayton; Frank Walter, Cook, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Bro.; Emma D. Endicott, Endicott, Wilmington, N. C., Van Brunt & Bro.; A. M. Aldrich, Swain, Richmond, Van Brunt & Bro.

Arrived.

Steam-ship France, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool Jan. 3, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 205 passengers to F. W. G. Hurst. Experienced strong westerly gales up to the eastward of the Banks, from thence moderate weather; Jan. 15, lat. 42 47, long 57, exchanged signals with Co.'s steam-ship bound E.; 17th, lat. 40 35, lon. 68, exchanged night signals with a Cunard steamship, do.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 16th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.; 18th, 11 A. M., Cape Henry, bearing W. by N. 57 miles, exchanged with an Am. ship showing a blue signal with white centre.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston, Jan. 9, via Key West 13, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.; 12th inst., 25 miles W. N. W. of Tortugas, passed steam-ship Clyde, hence for Galveston.

Steam-ship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, Jan. 10, and the Bar 11th, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.; 17th, 60 miles north of Hatteras, passed barkentine E. I. Gregory, bound N.

Steam-ship St. David, (Br.,) Scott, Genoa Dec. 8, Naples 12th, Marseilles 22d, Valencia 27th, Malaga 29th, and Gibraltar 31st, with mdse. and 14 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Bark Camilla, (of North Shields,) Gill, Fagauroy, 102 days via Malta Nov. 1, with wool to Heinemann, Payson & Morgan.

Bark Ann Wheaton, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Priddle, Rio Janeiro Nov. 17, via Hampton Roads Jan. 11, with coffee to George F. Bulley.

Brig Helen G. Rich, Strout, Malaga 49 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to John Zittlosen.

Brig Virginia, Johnston, St. Pierre, Mart. 20 ds., with sugar to Roynal & Co.

Schr. Beta, (of East Machias,) Brown, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to W. A. Parkes—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Had strong N. N. W. winds throughout the passage; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Ethan Allen, (of Portland,) Blake, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. George Washington, (of Boothbay,) Sherlock, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to W. Douglas—vessel to E. Puig & Co.

Schr. Carrie Holmes, Potter, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to Maryland Coal Co.

Schr. B. H. Halladay, Potter, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. John Atwood, Fitch, Baltimore, with grain to Lane & Son.

Schr. Jennie E. Shepard, Wilbur, Baltimore, 6 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. A. H. Howe, Newbury, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Thos. Fitch, Pettegrew, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Willow Harp, Hawkins, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Richmond, Matthews, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Evening Star, Olsen, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Holmes, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, Port Johnson, for Newport.

Schr. Watchful, Norton, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. Alice Wright, Durham, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. R. B. Smith, Talbert, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. United States, Finch, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Henrietta, Eavans, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Seneca, Fish, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Senator, Chase, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Eagle, Dobson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Harry Landall, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. War Steed, Nickerson, New-Haven.

Schr. Flight, Crowell, New-Haven.

Schr. T. H. Gildion, Thomas, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. E.; cloudy and hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Arr. steamers Centipede, from Philadelphia; Leopard, from do.; Panther, from do.; Glaucus, from New-York.

Below, schr. Addie M. Chadwick, from St. Michaels.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; schrs. Old Chad, from Havana; James Wall, from New-York; J. A. Potter, from New-York; Ann & Susan, from Baltimore; S. L. Simmons, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 19.—The pilot-boat Maryland reports, passed in for Baltimore ship Humboldt, from Bath; bark Carleton, from Savannah; E. H. Duvall, from Havana; E. H. Rogers, from the West Indies; schr. Lottie, from Nassau.

Arr. revenue steamer Colfax, from a cruise; reports, passed in for Baltimore, bark Chanticlere, from Rio.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 19.—Arr. brig Voltigeur, from Rio, for orders.

FERNANDINA, Jan. 12.—Arr. Jan. 9, brig Gambia, Cardenas, and cld. 11th for Stella River; Jan. 10, schrs. W. H. Jones, New-York; D. S. Siner, Philadelphia; T. A. Ward, New-York.

Cld. Jan. 8, schr. G. R. McFarland, New-York; Jan. 12, brig E. H. Rich, Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 19.—Arr. steam-ship Virgo, from New-York; brig M. A. Palmer, from Cardenas; schr. J. P. Wyman, from Orient, Long Island.

Cld. steam-ship Wyoming, for Philadelphia; barks Carmecita, for Liverpool; Ada Carter, for New-York; John Campbell, for Doboy, Ga.; brig Napier, for Fernandina; schr. L. C. Hickman, for Jacksonville, in ballast.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 19.—Arr. and sld. steamers Centipede and Panther, Philadelphia, for Boston; schrs. Mary Steele and Emma F. Lewis, Tangier, for Boston; Green Island, New-York, for Boston; John Stroup, Elizabethport, for Boston; Edward Rich, Potomac River, for Boston; Lizzie D. Barker and Isabel L. Pierce, Rappahannock, for Boston; Addie F. Cole, St. Mary's, Md., for Boston; William Wiler, South Amboy, for Boston; Delia Hodgkins, Tangier, for Portland; Senator Grimes, Elizabethport, for Portland; John D. Griffen, New-York, for Danvers; Martha T. Pike, Newcastle, Del., for Newburyport.

Arr. G. M. Hopkins, Boston, for Rappahannock; Teresa D. Baker, Boston, for York River.

Sld. schrs. White Star and J. W. Vananam.

9 A. M.—Wind W. S. W., light, clear.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Morberg, of the Norw. bark Hulda, wishes to express his sincere thanks to Mr. Granby and co., of Cape May Court-house, N.J., for his kind treatment to himself and crew on being cast ashore on 23d December last.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—Arr. steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, from New-York.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 19.—Arr. steamer Holsatia, from Hamburg, for New-York, short of coal; also, brig James Hatchford, from New-York, before reported missing.

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This favorite of the reading public, allowed by every one to be the wittiest and most entertaining paper ever published in New-York, will to-morrow present
AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE NUMBER
It will give, besides its regular assortment of fun and intellectual reading, several fresh and striking novelties. Among others may be mentioned a paper on the
Impending Social Upheaval in England,
BY
A NOBLEMAN OF HIGH CHARACTER
giving a clear insight into the volcanic workings among the masses in Great Britain. There will also be an amusing and interesting paper called
"THE SORROWS OF THE SOBER,"
in which will be demonstrated with pathetic truthfulness the frightful and appalling results of leading a life of temperance. In addition to these will be presented the first of an entirely new series, entitled
The Growler Papers,
in which the said Growler will have a good-natured snarl; among other things, at
The New Franklin Statue,
and give utterance to some notions of art, perhaps not quite in accordance with those of the N. Y. Tribune.
NYM CRINKLE
will also be present with one of his delicious papers, this time turning the sharp point of his wit and satire against the utter lack of any
System Among Actors,
and MAJOR MULDOON, of the Heavy Artillery, will discharge, as usual, a broadside against passing follies. The
BOOMERANG CLUB,
already the recognized focus of learned and social discussions, will contribute another installment of their very erudite proceedings; while the series of admirable papers called
OFF THE BEATEN TRACK,
will give us a peep into an interesting and but little understood phase of human life, this time revealing to us the mysteries of existence among
THE CONCERT-SALOON GIRLS,
their dangers and their trials, with that fulness and accuracy for which it is pre-eminent in all questions of great public interest. The SUNDAY WORLD will also give a complete exposure of the
Custom-house Frauds
AND
LEGISLATIVE ABUSES.
ALSO, THE
Latest and Most Important News
down to the hour of publication. All who wish to laugh, to be instructed, and delighted,
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FOR CONTENTS, SEE THURSDAY'S TIMES, EIGHTH PAGE.

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